GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

1909–10
(Education)

File No. 122 of 1909

Serial Nos. 3–20, 21, 22–40, 42, 44–46, 48, 50, 52–56

Papers Filed.

Month January 1913

SUBJECT

Industrial Survey of the Mysore State

PREVIOUS REFERENCES	LATER REFERENCES
Edn 1229/09 851–2	
Aug 1914 S. Srikantaiah 22/4/1913	

GRS 1-7

1909 10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Education)

NOTES

File No 122/09

FILE HEADING

Industrial Survey of the State

From

No	Dated	Received

Diary No	Enclos	Spare Copies	Serial No

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Submitted for orders 1000 copies of the list of questions and that of Industries have been received.

Seen) 2nd Cy

24/9/10

Chs 25/9

28/9/10

Chs

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPD—50 000—13 5 08

Serial No

V Send 25 Copies each to the Taluks of Doddballapur Chikmagalur Hole-Narsipur Tarikere Sorab Davanagere Mandya & Chikballapur (through Dy Crs) asking them to distribute to selected places & individuals & get the replies & send them up as early as possible

11/3/10

Draft CRs 2/3

on 9 Dft

3 Draft Subd. Attention is respectfully invited to Dewan's order (Supra) dt 27/9/09

see order see contd 1+2

Rm sd 3/10 Sec'y

on p 3 marked issued 5-3-10

Dewan 7/3/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Eqn File No 122 of 1909

L.F. Nos 103-107/3 & 1, 4, 7

3

	Serial No	
	3	To The Amildars of Doddaballapur, Chikanayakanahalli Hole narasipur, Tarikere Sorab – Davanagere – Manuja Chikballapur – thro' the Dy Coms Concerned – No 7878-85 & 10 3 10
Z		Forward 25 x copies of the printed lists of industries ~~place~~ places at which they are said to be practised and a list of questions to be answered by us ~~ttes~~ connection in respect of places having 100 houses or more and request them to get the replies & submit the same at an early date through the Dy Coms
	4	From the Dy Comr Mysore Distt No 661 & 15 3 10
x		Enquires with reference to Sl x (3), Why Manuja Taluk alone has been selected for obtaining statistics regarding industries in the State Subd with a draft reply 31 3/10 [illegible] ~~Secretary~~ 2nd Counsellor) 31/3/10
3181		
	5	Draft appd by Secy 4/4/10 — CM b Issued 6/4/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB— 5 1A —27-4-09

GRS 12
General and Re
Secretariat

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

7754

GSr File No 122 of 1909-10

14

Serial No	
5	To the Dy Comr Kheri Dt No 9005 dy 8-4-10 State that Mandya has been selected for the purpose and asks that if enquiry from any other taluks will prove more beneficial the name of such taluks may be sent up so that a set of queries to may be sent.
6	From the Dy Comr Tumkur Dt No 615 dy 22-4-10 Forwards Chikmagalur Amildar's No 378 dy 18-4-10 enclosing replies for the Queries sent with Sl (3)

7 Submitted may the Replies from the other Talukas be awaited?

Thw Sng 29/4/10

8 The first statement received in response to the Circular, is subd to 2nd Councillor, for perusal

HE 29-4-10

9 Please put up a precis of the Papers — showing trade? Nam & No of villages & families in w/hich practised &c (As a specimen

Hyg

HE 29

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No

10
Precis & Statement put up
18/5/10 2nd Comm(n) 18/5/10

3853

11 Thanks If the time is up please send reminders to other Talukas—(asking for as full information under each head as possible)

12 I am inclined to think that the extension of the enquiry to all Talukas will be useful

18/5/10

13 Submit to Dewan for perusal

per VPL's 620 21-5-10

Secy's letter to Mysore (14) The precis wants punctuation in some parts — 2 Rubber stamps made at Bangalore — Sheets improperly indeed — 3 May not this record be sent to Census Supdt with advantage?

18/5/10

15 IV Draft reminders & precis to be sent to Census Supdt

21/5/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

7759

Ed. File No. 122 of 1909-10

C 6

Serial No

(16) Subd A reminder was issued to the Remaining Amildars on 25-7-10 We have since received the informa-tion from the Amildars of Hole-Narasipur, Chickballapur and Doddballapur - The Davanagere Amildar Reports that he has sent the lists to the Dy Commr - with the required information

✕ Subd with a draft Reminder to the 4 Amildars thro the Dy Commrs.

✕ A draft letter to the Census Supdt is also put up.

hmsng 9/8/10

✕ Issue (21 13) 9/8/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—5 000—27 4.09

G.R.B. 12]
G [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] (7)

Serial No

7 From the Hy Court Bangalore Writ Petn 21623 of 96 dtd

Seeks the Quashing of Parliament's list of replies to questions asked in connection with the Industrial Recovery of the State.

8 From the Asst of Darrington no 63 of 2010 States that he has Seized the list of Questions with answers to the Dt Court of the Dt through the Sub Divn Off on 31.7.1990

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Eoa File No 122 of 1909 (8

Serial No

From

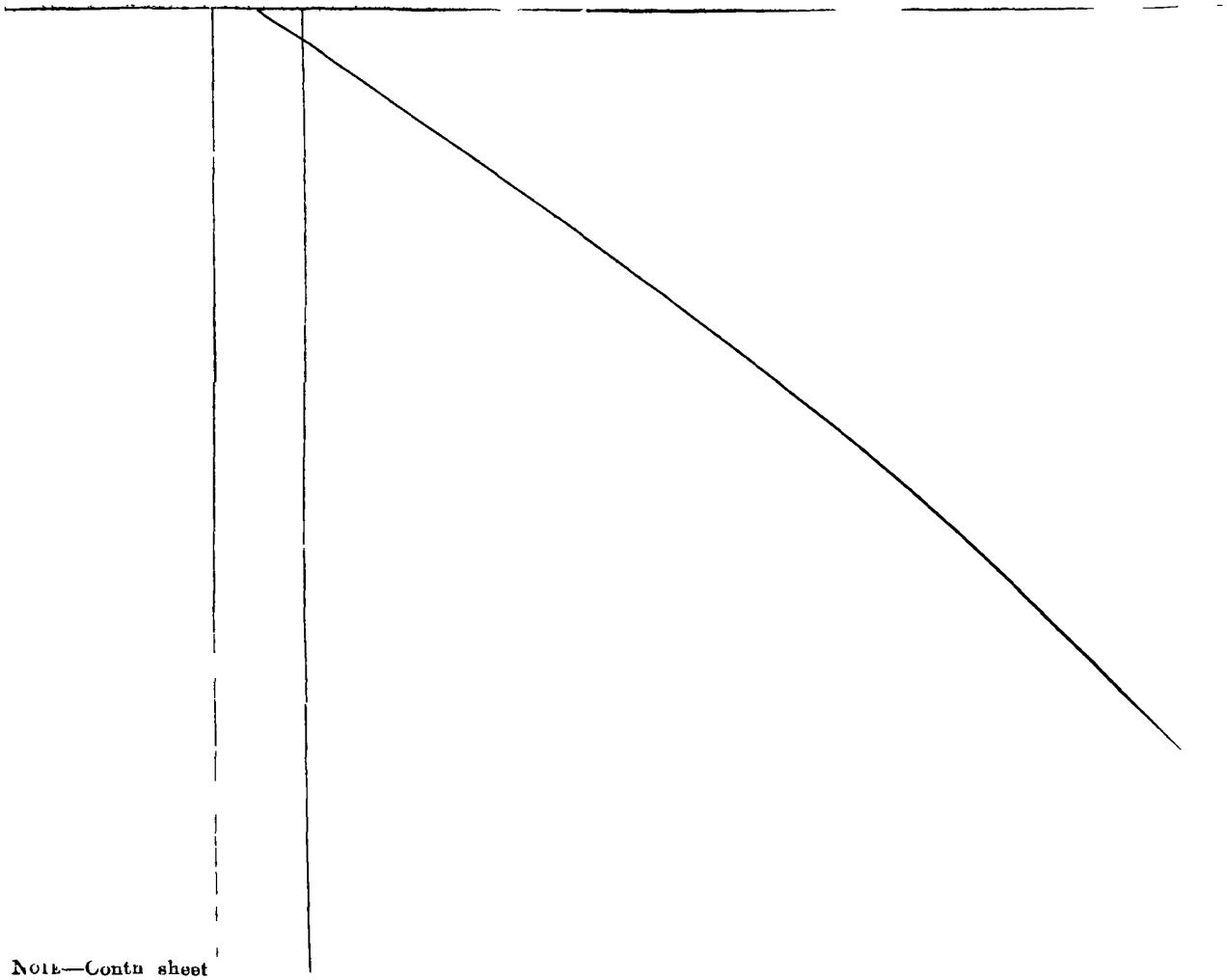
The Amildar of Chikballapur, thro the Dy Comr Kolar

No 62 Dated 31/8/09 Received

Diary No 929	Enclos 10	Spare Copies	Serial No 9

Brief Abstract of Letter

Submits replies to the queries sent in Connection with the Industrial Survey of the State



Note—Contn sheet

G R S 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat

Con File No 122 of 1909 10 928 (9

Serial No	
10	From the Dy Comr Hassan Dist No 38 dated 3 8 10 Forwards the Amildar of Hole-Nara Rs pens Replies to queries set in connection with the Agricultural Survey of the State Do Submitted with an abstract & Salient Statement of the Replies
412	Hy J 13/8/10 (2nd Councillor)

14 9 10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—5500—7 4 09

GRS 13]

10

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Serial 11 Qazi Amildar Tankere no 1447 of 1909 A 983 states that the minded copies of the questions alle mentioned have not been received in the Office

The Amildar of Tankere reply to reminder No Stat-9/Ed -09 dated 25 July 1910 to Govt's order calling for informa tion regarding the industries the State, reports that the ori ginal order has not been received in his office and prays for a copy of the same

If the Amildar had sent his reply through the Dy Comr it would have been easy to know where the paper is pending

May this reference be sent to the Dy Comr Kadur with a copy of the previous order, at the same time enquiring why & where the previous reference has been delayed

No 7878-85 Edn 121-09-3 Dy 10.3.10

Yes Dy 15/8/10

HJ 15/8/10

Dy 15/8/10

Submitted with a docket

HJ 18/8/10

Dy 18/8/10

N B—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied on slips pasted on this form

Gl b—3 000—21 4 09

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 122 of 1909

Serial No	
12	From Dr com chitaldrg no 63 dt 13 8 10 Submts the bills regarding the Davangere taluk
13	To the Census Superintendent no 1737 dt 18 8 10 Forwards for information a memo showing industries practised in the Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk
14	To the Dy Comr Kadur no 1878 dt 25-8-10 Forwards Amildars no 199 dt 7 8 10 and requests to know what action has been taken on Go no 7878-85 dt 10-3 10 and directs that replies to queries set in the forms send be obtained & sent in allotted time
	From the Dr Comr Bangalore dt no 62 dt 10-8-10
15	Submts Supplementary Statements received from the Amildar of Doddaballapur in Connection with the above
16	Submitted with a statement of replies and an abstract thereof

Hon'ble
Mr Clifford (2nd Member)

10/9/10

Mr
10 9 10

The previous papers relating to the subject noted in the margin are D 929, Chikballapur Amildar's petition dated 6th July 1910

1104
Education File 122-09

XX 12

(17) Please get those that are received printed — & the abstract & tables compiled in the Office. They are no doubt not as complete as they ought be, but they embody useful knowledge. After the reports of all Talukas are received, we may think of appointing a special Officer to go round and get supplementary information & to draw up a final report

(18) If the Dewan agrees, the interrogatories may be sent to all the Talukas in the State. I do not think that it will serve any useful purpose to track this out to the Census Department

29/9/10

(19) Subd to Dewan for orders as to sending the interrogations to the talukas

USB
5/10/10

To I agree to the printing of the tabular

8257
6 10 10

GPB—5 000—27 4 09

Serial No

Statements is likely to entail heavy ct. Cannot ~~Can they~~ They had better ~~not~~ be recast in narrative form. JMD Udaipur 29/10

21 Subd to 2nd Connection for personal Steps will be taken to make the narrative as complete as possible embodying ~~from~~ the information available, and to get them printed 28/10/10

22 All right. Please send to all Talukdars & ask them to send reply as early as possible 29/10/10

23 Clerk in charge write please 1/11/10

24 Drafts forwarding the circulars ~~are~~ ~~Submitted~~ to the several talukas and also ~~add~~ a draft docket to the Amuldar Mandza asking him why no statistics of Mandza Town has been given, are put up. 29/10

25 Some advance 29/11/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

14

[R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Esn File No 122 of 1909-10

Serial No	
16	From Dy com Mysore, no 173 dy 22 9 10 Submits the lists for Nanjanagud taluk
17	From Dy com Hassan no 1338 dy 30 9 10 Submits the reports received from the Amildars of Sakleshpur
18	From Dy com Shimoga no 159/788 dy 19 11 Submits the lists for Sorab taluk

NOTE—Contn sheet

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

G File No 122 of 1909-10 43 15

Serial No

19

No 4737-806 dated 3rd December 1910

To all Amildars & Dy Amildars of the Province (except those of the Doddaballapur, Chikkanayakanahally, Hole-Narasipur, Tarikere, Sosale, Davana-gere, Manjra & Chikkballapur) through the ~~Inspectors~~ Dy Commissioners concerned

The Assistt Comr in Charge of the Sringeri Jaghir, Sringeri, Kadur Dt

The Amildar of Yelandur Jaghir through the Dy Comr Mysore Dt

Forwards ten copies (Grade) of the list of industries said to be practised in certain parts of the province and the list of questions set in connection with the Industrial Survey of the State

26 As sufficient number of copies of the questions ~~have~~ to are not available the Superintendent Govt Press will be requested to supply 500 copies of each of the lists

Draft submitted

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—55 000—7 4-08

Serial No	
	To The Superintendent Govt Press No 4815 dt 3 12 10 Requests him to print and supply 500 copies of each of the lists of questions & underlines (noted in Sl 19)
20	To The Amildar of Mandya Taluk (through the D.C Mysore Distt) No 4807 dt 3 12 10 Requests him to report why the industries carried on in Mandya Town have not been reported upon?
	Draft requesting the Amildar Davanagere to report about the details re- weaving cottons in the towns & about the ginning factories HR 12/12 31/12/10 Done 31/12/10
21	To the Amildar, Davangere thro' the Dy Com Chitaldrug, no 5730 dt 5-1-11 Calls for details about the industry of weaving cotton & the ginning factories at Davangere

NOTE—Contn sheet

B. S. 12,
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

(D) File No. 172 of 1909-11 17

Serial No

The abstracts of the replies are submitted
draft forwarding them to the Superintendent
Govt. Press as submitted & the Amil-
dars of Dwarapure & Mandya have
been asked to submit additional some infor-
mation regarding their industries may
all the abstracts be sent to the Press
or may the two relating to the
Dwarapure & Mandya Talugs be-
Kept-back

† yes we may incorporate the addl information if any in the proof copies

Issue
17/11

Issue
17/11

23 To the Superintendent Govt Press, No. 6097-97-19/11
forwards the abstracts of industries
& Calls for printed copies thereof

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50 000—12-5 08

Serial No

Industrial Survey of the State

1 Proof of the abstract of replies to the queries set in connection with the above, have now been received from the Press and revised. The reports (or abstracts of the replies), relate to one Specimen Taluq in each of the Districts except ~~Bangalore~~ Kadur, the reply of Tarikere Taluq having not yet been received.

The language (Grammar &c) requires improvement in some places, and I will attend to this before finally passing the proofs for the Press. I have kept a spare proof for perusal & return 16/2/11

2 The questions have now been sent to all the Taluqs in the State and their replies are awaited.

Orders are ~~none~~ necessary as to the number of copies of the abstracts now in proof, which may be printed. The file is also submitted for a perusal of the abstracts.

Point for orders

3 The notes & orders connected with this are contained in the flagged file 122-09.

1654

4 Subs to 2nd Counsellor) 16/2 8/3/11

5 The abstract may be printed with an introductory note as follows:

6 "A set of questions ~~to be drawn up~~ has been printed and sent to Amildars

BPG— 5 000— 7 4-09

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 122 of 1901-2

Serial No

of all Taluks for the purpose of Collecting information about the different industries Carried on in the State. Whether this enquiry should be followed up by a more detailed investigation and in what form the information should be Compiled and made available for use ~~could not~~ will be determined after all the reports are received But ~~the~~ an abstract of the reports received from time to time will be printed ~~each~~ Portuguese separately as it would supply ~~in~~ useful and interesting information The present note forms ~~Note~~ the first of this series "

~~WAA~~

I think that 150 Copies may be printed

G G S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

GD File No 122 of 1911-20

Serial No

8 If the Dewan approves, it may appear in the Gazette also.

9 I think that the teachers & Subregistrars should be made to Contribute Please send Copies to the I.G. to distribute to all Industrial School Supts, & to such as of the Hospl & Tutorial offrs as are likely to take an intelligent interest & send answers in 3 months. Please also send to all Subregrs thro' the I.G

13/3/11

10 Dewan.

10600
17 3 11

I agree — 15/3/11

2 Some Editorial defects should be removed — such as the following

(a) Where matter is incomplete it should be called for & inserted - see for example the first place marked (H)

(b) Canarese terms should invariably be hanus (also) not Sub & probably also hanuste

NOTE — Contn sheet

CPB—50,000—12.8.10

Ex- File No 122 of 1909-10

Serial No

Under the heads Taluks & Inamdars alterations may be entered between parenthesis —
(C) The heads under which the entries relate should be indicated in some uniform way - for example B( ) & B( ) are not uniform —

Date 1910 Jan 11

Clean Proofs of relating to 5 Talugs kept in file Rest relating to the remaining 5 Tlgs are expected to be sent separately by 5/6/11

Tue 10 " " 1 "
" " Hand clean -
" " Calcd &c
11/4 "

Adbakapur
Dodballapur
Chikkaballapur
Gorib
Tumkur
Maddagiri
Hobbanahalli
Sira

NOTE—Contn sheet

22

} R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Esen File No 122 of 909

Serial No	
22	from DC conr Kadur memo dt 19 12 10 Submits the report (no 416 dt 17 12 10) from the Amildar of Tarikere stating there are no industries in the taluk
23	To the Govt Press no 6097 dt 19 1 11 for certain abstts of industries & calls for clean proofs
24	from the Asst of Davangere no 4108 dt 18 2 11 Submits details about weaving industries & forwards pattern
25	from DC conr chitaldrug no 312 dt 9 2 11 Submits lists of industries for Hiriyur taluk
26	from Do no 276 dt 18 1 11 Submits lists for molakalmuru
27	from DC conr Kadur no 314 dt 15 2 11 Submits lists of industries for Sringeri (Jalgar)
28	from Do no 1414 dt 21 2 11 Submits lists for chikmagalur
29	from DC conr mysore no 494 dt 4 3 11 Submits lists for malvalli, Yedatore & Yelandur (Jalgar) taluks
30	from Do no 514 dt 15 3 11 Submits lists for T narasipura town
31	from DC conr chitaldrug no 383 dt 17 3 11 Submits lists for molakalmuru town
32	from DC conr Hassan no 311/173 dt 4 4 11 Submits lists for Chikanayakanahalli
33	from DC conr Kadur no 387 dt 6 4 11 Submits lists for Koppa

NOTE—Contn sheet

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn file No 122 of 1909

Serial No	
34	From Dy comr, Hassan, x submits lists of industries of Hassan taluk
35	From Dy comr, Chikmagalur, no 438 & 29 4 11 Submits lists of industries of Kadur taluk
36	From Do no 460 & 25 5 11 Submits lists of industries of Holalkere taluk

Abstracts (taluk wise) in respect of the above thirteen taluks have been prepared and put up herewith

The information received with all so regarding Chandragutti town has been incorporated in the proof of the Press sent some time back to Press

No industries are reported to exist in Mudigere taluk

I have respectfully submitted that while the work of the Edn + Exn Sections is by itself heavy tight time could be shared with very great difficulty to prepare these abstracts, since the preparation of which, lists of industries have been received in respect of seven more taluks I have therefore most respectfully submitted that, as already suggested by the 2d Councillor in a previous

by Mr B V Narasimhaiya

NOTE—Contn sheet

7527

[G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 122 of 1909

Serial No

portion of this file, this matter may now — it has assumed large proportions — be transferred to the office of the Rev com^r and Director of Statistics for the compilation of the figures and for dealing with succeeding yearly lists of industries regarding the remuneration labour.

1511

Ajp
11/1/11

Please submit a week hence

Jm
16/1/11

Submitted as desired

Ajp 6/20 ng
23/1/11

Note—Contn sheet

GPB—5000 —12 8 10
GIL—65 000—1 C 1

R S 1-]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Cou File No 122 of 1909-10

Serial No	
37	from the Dr cont Shimoga no 364/208 & 29 5 11 Submits lists for channagiri
38	from Dr cont Tiptur no 666 & 31 5 11 Submits lists for Turuvekere
39	from Dr cont Tumkur no 480 & 31 5 11 Submits lists for Madhugiri, Sira Pavagada Tumkur
40	from Dr cont Tiptur no 668 & 26 11 Submits the lists of Kunigal taluk
41	from DC no 103

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No —

Abstract of Reports about Industries in Mysore

These 'Abstracts' relating to 8 Taluqs are now in ~~type~~ print and have to be finally passed for the Press after attending to the translation into English of some technical terms pertaining to diffl trades ~~into English~~, and some verbal corrections &c

Abstracts have been prepared for 13 other Taluqs in tabular form and have to be cast into narrative form before they are sent to the Press

The work connected with these compilations is becoming heavy and, the ~~Office~~ Branch not juniorable to spare the requisite clerks has raised the question of transferring the work to some special office, as appears to have been contemplated, in the previous notes on the subject

The Industrial Survey of the State being one of the subjects dealt with by the 'Economic Conference' these files are submitted for orders as regards the further action that may be taken in the matter, and whether the office should proceed with the work on the lines hitherto adopted

Secretary)

BR
24 6 11

Further notes have been
Entered separately

NOTE—Contn sheet

Subsn No. 15
3 8 11

D 22

Edn 12-09 27

GRS 13]

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Sl 42

D 22

Do 9 3 11 from Dr V S Sambasiva Iyer, requesting the transfer of the papers relating to the Industrial Survey of Mysore, to him

1 Secy's orders on the Do —

"Dr IV Put up the papers

Jd C S B
3 7 11

2 All the papers available in the Branch are put up. Other papers have been submitted with abstracts in tabular form and they are now before the Secy

D 7647
Secy 24 6 11

Submd 3 Secy)
SBB C(126)

4 7 11

4/7/11

4 Submitted with drafts.

SBB C(126)
11 7 11

A L—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

GPB—30 000—23 2 11

GRS 13J

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

5

If all the papers in this Case
relating are to be transfer-
red to the Secretary to the
Industrial Committee, it
would be necessary to instruct
Dy Comrs to send address all
references in this connection to
the Secretary hereafter. It is
also desirable that equally
necessary that the Secretary
also
be posted up with this informa-
tion in which case duplicate
from the Dist.
copies will have to be obtain-
ed for this Secretary & the other
for the use of the Secretary
to the 'Ind' Committee

Secy/

RBn
12/7/11.

6 Yes. Issue copies

Unnecessary

UBS 13/7/11

RBn

J.S Please fill up the blanks in the draft before sending for issue-

UBS 13/7/11

Attended to JS 13/7/11

Sl 44 To the Secy to the Committee for Industries & Commerce

542 & 19/7/11 Forwards herewith GPB 60,000 8/10/11 connected with

A L—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

GRS 13]

4

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes, requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

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the Industrial Survey of the State

Ll 45 To the Dy Comrs of the Distt nos 543-50 dy 19/7/11

Directs that all papers relating to Industries hitherto sent to Govt, should hereafter be sent to Mr Sambasiva Ay Secy to the Committee for Industries & Commerce, dated

To the Secy to the Committee for Industries & Commerce, no 551 dy 19/7/11 forwards copy of the above

Ll 46 From the Same Office, no 7 dy 17/7/11 Requests that the Series of questions sent to the District Officers regarding the Industrial Survey work and the any further abstract of information supplied by the talukds, may be sent to him

A L—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

GPB—30 000—23 2 11

4

391 30

GRS 131

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

7 Dec The lists of industries received from several talukas have been sent to the Secy for Industries & Commerce along with tabular statements prepared here for 13 talukas. The printed work of the abstt remaining some (eight) talukas has also been sent to them

8 Q approved all the spare copies of printed lists of questions and of lists of industries and places where they are ascertained to be practised (now lying in the govt Records in a big bundle) will be sent to him for necessary action

Submd for orders

8/Q C(26) 9 Yes
22/11 22/11

10 Submd with draft
8/Q C(26) 11 Issue
24/11 25/11

GPD—3-00-2L4 09

V B—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

5

31

GRS 13]

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Dl 48

Re the Secy to the committee for Industries & Commerce, No 922 By 29 / 11

Invites attention to Penal 44 with which all the papers re – Inquiries were sent, – and forwards copies of printed lists of questions and of industries and places where they are ascertained to be practised

N B—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GPB—35 000—21 4 09

6

32

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

12 I should have been consulted before this was done. I should like to know if this was done under the Dewan's order If so, let me see the order otherwise get back the papers as I wish to see at what stage the work is — H

28/7/11

13 I am sorry I did not take the orders of the 2nd before transferring the papers.

14 I thought that since the Industrial Survey of the State was one of the subjects to be taken up by the Industrial Committee of the Conference, it would be an unnecessary duplication of work to go on with the enquiry [illegible] the Secretariat

N B—Should routine notes be written on mail slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GPB—35 000—21 4 09

[GRS 13]

7/30

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Sivaraya also spoke to me more than once, apparently under the instructions of Mr Visvanatha Iyer therefore had the papers sent to him

15 If, however, it is thought that the inquiry started in the Settlement should go on independently of my investigations & made by ~~the~~ Mr Visvanatha Iyer committee, I shall get the papers back from Mr S Iyer

2nd C) 2/8/14

16 The question is one of some difficulty — the exact relationship betn the Conference & the Govt In connection with the Edn Committee (e g.) two matters within its scope are being considered pending with Committees. The Conference has not held to supersede these Committees & we have not withdrawn the work from them I have not made up my mind either way as to the

18, Whether the work of these Committees has reached a final stage & a decision it would be desirable to defer for the present

NB—Should routine notes be written on mail slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

G1 B—3 000—21 4 09

GRS 131

9/35

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Dewan's Order

9

Several of the subjects commended to the notice of the Conference had already been dealt with more or less fragmentarily by Govt taking the initiative as explained in my address to the Conference itself In the course of Conversations on Conference Matters, I think there was an understanding that Committees Concerned would be given an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the detail

N B—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GI B—30 000—21 4-09

SGRS 13]

40.
36

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

of the steps taken and progress made. The Reading of the papers in this Case maybe regarded as being in Consonance with this understanding MrLS Sambasiva Iyer maybe requested to retain much the papers for a short reference and he may be allowed to have them again with the 2nd Cr's Concurrence

7/8/11

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

20

Draft GG Order as Directed 21 Issue do to

8/8/11

file to 2nd Cr

GPB—50 000—3 2 11

GRS 13J

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Encl 50 | DO to Sri Sambasiva Iyer no 1334 & 12 8 11

Requests the return of the papers regarding the Industrial Survey sent with this office no 542/Edn 122-09-44 & 19 7 11

23 File resubmitted as per Secy's order

for Rules to 2 Nos

8/p C/126 & (18)
12 8 11

12 8 11

24 Submitted to the 2nd Councellor

Sm
12 8-11

25 Seen ~~Bnt Lowell~~

15/8/11

Sm

NB—Should routine notes be written on small slip the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GPB—30 000—23 2 11

Serial No

52 From the Secy to the Industries & Commerce Section of the Economic Confce No 59 & 14 & 11
In reply to DO & 12 & 11 returns the papers relating to the Industrial Survey of the State and requests that the same may be sent back to him when done with

26 The file of papers containing the ~~DO from~~ above DO was submd to the 2d Cr on 12 & 11 The file containing submd the DO is herewith put up
8/4 C(26)
15 8 ~~11 8 27~~ Secy
16

28 Sub to 2nd Cr for further instructions
C(8)
17/8/4

29 Let the Asstt Secy who was in charge of this see me personally please & show us what stage the work was left when the papers were sent over.
18/8/4

30 Mr Ramaswamayya was in charge of this ~~branch~~ work, but he is now on leave

returned and submd to Secy for submd to Secy

3n
16 & 11

NOTE—Contn sheet

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 122 of 1909

Serial No

I will be back about the 25th of this month - Either Mr Ryder or the caseworker may therefore submit the file to 2nd Jt personally.

CPB
29/8/11
Rm

31 Please note for how many and what Talukas
1 the statements have been received duly/ to date
2 the statements are still due
3 abstract statements have been prepared
4 abstract statements have been revised in narrative form
5 the narrative has been printed

Rm
24 8 11

32 A statement is put up showing the talukas for which lists of industries have been received, those for which tabular abstt statements were prepared in this office and those for which a narrative abstract was prepared and printed

Submd
SP 126 33
25 8 11

Subd in person to 2nd Councillor vide his order on the next page

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—50 00 —12 8 10

Names of taluks for which lists of industries have been received	Whether tabular abstract statements are prepared or not	Whether abstract statements have been reduced to narrative form	Whether the narrative has been printed	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6
Chiknaikanhalli	—	—	—	In the case of the first eight taluks, a narrative has been prepared and printed, and the proof-copy sent with other papers to the Secy to Govt in Industries and Commerce, for final perusal and despatch to Press to Bangalore Office
Doddaballapur	—			
Chikballapur				
Holenarsipur				
Davangere		Yes	Yes	
Mandya				
Tarikere				
Sorab		—		
Hunsur				Reported that there are no industries in the taluk
Heriyur				
Kolakalmuru	Yes			
Srirangapur				
Chikmagalur				
Malvalli		—		
Yedatore	—			
Yalandur				
Shikarpur	— —	—		
Kobba	—			
Hassan	—			
Holduriga	— —		—	
Holalkere				
Channapur				
Seringapatam	—	—		
Maddagiri	No			
Sira				
Pavgada				

41

No	Names of taluks for which lists of industries have been received	Whether taluka abstt statements are prepared or not	Whether abstt statements have been reduced to narrative form	Whether the narrative has been printed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Turuvekere	—	—	—	—
28	Krishnarajapet	No	No	No	
29	Chellakere				Received very recently after all the papers were forwarded to the Secy to Industries & Commerce. Lists for Chellakere have been sent to him, in confirmation, lists for Nagar are under transmission — file put up
30	Nagar				

List of industries have not been received for the remaining taluks

Stp (126)
25 8 11

Serial No

34 I believe the accounts printed are still kept in type They may be printed in the second part of the Gazette, so that the work done in this office may not be lost — of course with the Dewan's permission

(A)

35 The further work may be left to the Industries Committee & Carry on & the Papers transferred

(B)

28/10/11

36 Dewan

14/10/11 30/10/11 (A) Yes by all means — The proofs will be passed through the Secretariat. Work should be done soon —

30/10/11 12

(B)

NOTE—Contn sheet

951 15
2 (173) 43

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 122 of 1909

Serial No

38 (B) The general question of it entails any extra cost on govt must be separately considered

Hrs
10/3/12

Action Register in the Filed file

39 Sir Grad with two drafts

8/9 -126
12 3 12

Put up Original Agreement

How can the Govt enforce the terms of the agreement

Hrs 23/3/12

The draft of the compiler of the Gazette was not in the file Another draft is now put up

8/9 -126
17 7 12

40 Was the drafts issued?

Ordered

8/9 -126
17 7 12

41 Please peruse the proofs once again, paying attention to punctuation, grammar &c

Hrs
20 7 12

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—50 00 —12 8 10

G 51
1-2

16
44

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Foreign File No 122 of 1909-10

Serial No

42 Revised proof is submitted for orders as to whether it may be sent to the Gazette for publication in the circumstances that have transpired since the preparation of these notes In any case the 'prefatory note' requires to be altered as it does not correctly represent the present existing state of facts and was approved when it was the intention to complete the work in this office -

Secretary) 27/7/12

26/7/12

43 1st Counsellor

13/8/12

555

44 I have shown the necessary alteration in the proof

I think it may be printed as proposed and the proofs now still standing composed in the press -

15/8/12

15/8

NOTE—Contra sheet

16/8/12

GPB—20 000—20 1 12

11978/12 10778/11 98

(OR 8 12)

General and Revenue Secretariat — Con File No 122 of 1909

Serial No	
45	Submd with a draft D° enquiring whether the type in the Press is still standing 8/9 -126 17 8 12 46 Issued 17 8 12
53	Do to the Supdt Govt Press no 1702 & 21 8 12 Enquires whether the type of the abstract of monsters printed in June 11 is still standing
54	Do from the Same Offr no & 22 8 12 States that the matter has been long broken up
	47 Submd for orders 8/9 -126 24 8 12 48 The type is reported to have been broken up. But the quantity of the matter to be printed is small — about 10 pages — and the Press will not have much difficulty in setting it up again & printing the notes in the Gazette May the Press be asked to do so?
667	49 I do not see why the labour should be lost It may be printed. (1st Counsellor) 28/8/12

NOTE—Contn sheet

1B—6 000—17-6 — 29/8/12

30/8

[R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Cur File No 12 of 1909-10

Serial No	
	50 May the drafts issue ? Initd 8/2 -126 (18) 2 9 12 Please send the revised proofs to the Press and get a final proof early 10 11 12 The proof has been received and corrected May the drafts issue ? Initd 8/2 -126 16 1 13 Issue 16 1 13
53	To the Secr to the Industries & commerce Section of the Mysore Economic Confce no 5-2/13 dt 18 1 13 Returns the papers received with Serial 52, and states that the final proof of the abstract re- eight talukas, has been sent to the compiler, Mysore gazette, for publication in part IV of the Gazette
56	To the compiler, Mysore gazette, no 5-2/14 dt 18 1 13 Forwards the abstract re-eight talukas, for publication in part IV of the Gazette

NOTE—Contn sheet

GR S 261

Diary No of letter replied to 1-10

General and Rev Secretariat
( )
the 190

Date of issue 10 3-10

Signed by JWNR

Appeals 03-04 / Ex Secs 154/09

File No 122/09

Serial No 3

No 7878-85
Secs
5/10 3/10

To

The Auldars of 1) Dodballapur
2) Chikkanayakanhalli
3) Hole Narasipur
4) Tarikere
5) Sorab
6) Davanagere
7) Gundya
8) Chikballapur

thro the Dy Comrs Concerned

Sir, I am directed to forward herewith 25 printed copies of the list of Industries and places at which they are ascertained to be practised

SUBJLC1

2a

and the list of questions to be answered in connection with such inquiries in respect of Village having one hundred horses or more and to request that you will be good as to distribute them to selected places to individuals in your Taluk and get the replies and send them up to this office at a very early date thro the Dy Board

I have etc

List of enclosure,

Dy Secy

for Secretary

Dy Secy
3/3/10

hm
3/3/10

Compared by
Examined by

MGCPL—20 000 19 12—04

IV 1/1/1905 1123-10 -1

1129 9/13

From
The Deputy Commissioner
Nagpore District

To C S Balasundaram Esq BA
Offg Secretary to the Govt of Bengal
Genl & Rev Depts

Dated 15th March 1910

De patched

I eceived

General No 661
No

I nclosure No

Enquiring whether the particulars called for in no 7878-85/Edn 122-09-3 have to be obtained only from the Teandya Taluk

3

No 661.
Enc No

OFFICE OF THE Deputy Commr
MYSORE DISTRICT,
Dated Mysore Camp 15th March 1910

Edn 122-09/Sl A

To C S Balasundaram Iyer Esq, B A,
Offg SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 7878-85 Edn 122-09 3 dated 10th instant to the address of the Amildar of the Mandya Taluk through this office calling for certain statistics regarding manufactures, industries, I have the honour to enquire whether the particulars called for have to be obtained only from the Mandya Taluk or whether such information is required from other Taluks also It is not understood why Mandya Taluk alone has been selected for the collection of the statistics As I feel some doubt as to whether your reference was intended

4

intended for the Amildar of the Mandya Taluk, I request the favor of your enlightening me on the subject. However I have forwarded your letter with its enclosures to the Amildar of the Mandya Taluk for needful action being taken at once

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

H. Hayman Mathew
for Deputy Commissioner
Hayman & Co Street

G R S 261

176/09 5

File No 122/09

Serial No 5

Diary No of letter replied to 6422

No 9005/Edn 122-09 X 9 8 10

General and Rev Secretariat

( )

, the 190

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District
Mysore

Date of issue 8 4 10

Signed by MVR BR

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 661 dated 15 3 10 enquiring why the Mandya Taluk alone has been selected for the Collection of statistics Connected with the Industrial Survey of the State, I am directed to inform you that, as an experimental measure, Govt have chosen one taluk in each district for this purpose and that, the Mandya Taluk has happens

over

SUBJECT

them selected
~~to be chosen~~ for the Mysore
District. If ~~the D.C. and~~ you consider
any other Taluq in ~~this~~ your D.t more
suitable, ~~which is likely~~ to give more valuable
information, ~~he~~ you are
~~at~~ at liberty to
mention the same,
~~to~~ with a view to a
further ~~copy~~ of the
questions being sent
to ~~them~~ such Taluq

I have &c

31/3/10

For Secretary

Issued
31/3

5/4/10

Rec'd 7/4/10

List of enclosures,

Copied by MR 7/4

Examined by

Post Recd and Ydy
X/5

Mrs No 63.
D 850
Fraw

Davangere 7th Aug 08
Dated 2 August 08
Ed 122-08
81-8

The Amildar
Davangere Taluk

TV
153
3/8/08
July 30 08

L S Balasundaram Dy Ry
Bab Bh.

Offg Secretary to the Govt of
H H the Maharaja of
Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir

I beg to report that the
printed copies with answers to the
questions concerning the industries
of this Taluk, passed with your cir.
No 7878-85 & dt 122-07-2 dated
6th March 1908, have been submitted
to the Deputy Commissioner through
the Sub Divisional Officer on 3

8 July 1760 — 11

I beg to remain
Sir
your most obedient Servant
Fenton Cawthorn
Aurelius

1½

GRS 201

11-8-10 (2-15) 11

File No 9

Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to

A1 1737

No

Edn 122-09-13

By 18-8-10

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 190

To

The Census Supdt,
Bangalore

Date of issue 18 8 10

Signed by MBR

Sir,

I am directed to forward for your inform[n] a memo showing the industries practised in the Chikkanayakanhalli Taluk

I have etc

for
9.8.10
For Secy

over
9/8/10

hm
11/8/10

SUBJECT

mbr
18/8

Ltr of enclosure,

Copied by

Examined by

GPI – 100 0– 3 68

GRS 201

10

File No 122/09

Serial No 14

Diary No of letter replied to 983

)

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 190

Date of issue 25-8-10

Signed by MVBR

+ Paper under 1 cm

Reminder issued

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Raichur Distt

Sir,

I am directed to forward + the enclosed report No 199 97-8/10 received from the Amildar, Lingsugur Taluk, in reply to this Office No: Stele-9/Edn 122-09 925-7/101

stating that the Govt order No 7878-85/Edn 122-09-3 dated 10th March 1910, calling for information regarding the industries practised in certain parts of the State, was not received in his office and to enquire whether the G O referred to was not sent to

over the

SUBJECT

the Amildar of the Jalikhere Taluka, 2418/

and if not why and what action was taken on the said order.

I am to request that a copy of the G.O and a set of queries ~~papers~~ + list of industries herein enclosed may be forwarded to the Amildar in question and his reply obtained and forwarded to this office within the allotted time of ~~one month from the date of receipt~~.

25 copies of printed memo containing

I have &c

sd/ 18/8/87 CO

for Hy. Secy.

sd/ 18/8/87 10

Hy

List of enclosures,

Copied by ad 24/8/

Examined by sd/24/8

GPB—10 000—23 5-4 8

File No 122-
Serial No 69

Diary No of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 190

To
All the Munsifs and Sub Judges
Munsifs of all the Taluks
and Sub Taluks of the Province
except those of
1) Dodballapura
2) Chikkanayakanhalli
3) Hole Narsipura
4) Turuvekere
5) Sira
6) Davanagere
7) Kanakagiri and
8) Chikballapura
through the Deputy Commissioners
Concerned;

To
~~the Asst Commissioners~~
~~in charge of the~~ Sirsi
Jagirdar, Sampgaon
through the Honble Raja
and the Amildars
of Yelandur Jagir
ECT through the Deputy Commrs
Mysore Dists;

Sir, 13

I am directed to forward herewith 10 25 printed copies of the list of industries, and places at which they are ascertained to be practised, and a list of questions to be answered in connection with such industries in respect of villages having one hundred houses or more and to request that you will be so good as to distribute them to selected places and individuals in your taluk and get the replies and send them to this office at a very early date through the Dy: Commr.

(10 & 1 sent)

List of enclosures,

I have &c

No 29 11.10

for Secretary

Copied by

Examined by

No 124 24/11/10

GPB—10 000—23 5 08

C. R. Sr. 26]

File No

Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to

No 4815
Edn
23-12-10

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the *19*

To

The Superintendent
Govt Press
Bangalore

Date of issue 23-12-10

Signed by MR BR

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be good enough to get 500 copies of each of the marginally noted forms and supplied (Copies enclosed) printed at a very early date.

I have the

for Secretary.

over

1) List of questions to be answered in respect of all villages having one hundred houses or more.
2) List of industries & places at which they are ascertained to be practised

SUBJECT

To Press
23/12

Refused
DB
24/12/10

List of enclosure ,

Copied by

Examined by

15 122

File No 69
Serial No 20

GRS 26]

Draft

Diary No of letter replied to

No 4807
Dr
23-12-10

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 19

To

The Amildar
of Mandya Taluk
Through the Dy Comr
Mysore District

Date of issue

Signed by

Sir,

With reference to your report No 104 of 16.9.10 to the Deputy Comr Mysore, forwarding the replies to the queries connected with the Industrial Survey of the State ~~and which were sent to you~~ I am directed to request you to be good enough to report why the industries carried on ~~that may have been practised~~ in Mandya taluk have not been reported upon ~~and~~

over

SUBJLCT

~~to forward 6~~ 16 Six copies of the list of questions are sent herewith ~~for your papers~~ to enable you to submit the report at a very early date

I have &c

for
29.11.10
for Secretary

for
29-11-10

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

G1 L—20 000—12 8 10

GRS 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT

(Continuation Sheet draft form)

File 80-7 122/09

Ll No - 21

5730

EDN 122-09-21 & 5111

To

The Assistant
of the Davanagere Taluk

Through the Deputy Commr of
the Chitaldroog Dt

Sir,

With reference to your report
forwarding the replies to queries sent
in connection with the Industrial
Survey of the State received with
the Chitaldroog Dt Dy Commrs letter
No 1153 & 13.8.10, I am directed
to request you to kindly submit
at an early date the details of
information connected with the
industries of weaving cotton in
the Davanagere Town and that
connected with the ginning fac-
tories of the same place

I have &c

31/12/10

for Secretary

MGCPB—30 000— 10-09

17-1-11 3 40 pm

GRS 261

File No 122/09
Serial No 23

Diary No of letter replied to

No 6097
Edn 122-09-23
(En 8)

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 19

To

The Superintendent
Govt Press
Bangalore

Date of issue 19-1-11

Signed by

for B Ramaswamaya

Sir,

In forwarding herewith the abstracts of the replies of the Amildars of Taluks to the queries of Govt set in connection

SUBJECT

with the Industrial Survey
19
of the State. I am directed
to request you to be so good
as to set them in type at
an early date and forward
clean proofs of the same
to this office.

I have &c

for Secretary

List of enclosures,

Copied by Makhmann Rus 18/1/11

Examined by

G I B—20 000—12 8 10

Chief Engineer's Office
3rd June 1911

Edn 122-09-42

P 22

My dear Balasundara Iyer

I am directed by
V Visvesvaraya to take charge of all
the papers relating to the work that was
being carried on, as Industrial Survey officer,
and request you to kindly direct the same
being transferred to me today / tomorrow
or tomorrow

Yours sincerely
T S Sambasiva Iyer

Br IV
Return the papers
obg
WM
3/7/11

RD

2 drafts 21

GRS 26]

File No 122-09
Serial No 44

Diary No of l tt r replied to 22

No 542
Ed 122-09

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Education
the 19

To 3197 "
V S Sambasiva Iyer, Esq/
Secretary to the commissr for
Industries and commerce

Date of issue 19 7 09

Signed by [illegible] Secy

M Narasimhaiengar for

Sir,

With reference to your D.O. of 3rd July 1911, I am directed to forward herewith taluks, as per accompanying statement, regarding the Industrial Survey of Mysore

2 The abstract prepared in this Office regarding industries in the eight taluks, Chikballapur Doddballapur, Chikkankallu,

over

SUBJECT

Sorab Varikere, Davangere,
Haveri and Holenarasipur (town),
was sent to Press, and the proof
received is also forwarded herewith
~~which~~ It has to be finally passed
and sent to Press for ~~strike~~
At times the lists of industries
in Gadag Taluk have been
returned to the Dy. Com^r of Supply
for resubmission with explanation
of certain discrepancies noticed therein
~~Hence~~ All the Dy. Comrs. will have
been requested to forward the lists
of industries in respect of the
remaining Talukas, to you in future.

to you in future.

and all refers regarding that subject.

I have etc

etc

Sd/- (126)

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GIB—70 000—2 9 10

4) Letters with reports of industries — Names of 23 Taluks

1 no 615 dt 22 4 10 from Dt com Mysore — Chikmagalur

2 no ~~5623~~ 623 dt 9 6 10 from Dt com Bangalore — Doddballapur

3 no 62 dt 31 7 10 from The Asstdar of Chikballapur with memo dt 3 8 10 from the Dt com Kolar — Chikballapur

4 no 38 dt 3 8 10 from Dt com Hassan — Holenarsipur

5 no 63 dt 13 8 10 from Dt com Chitaldrug — Davangere

6 no 62 dt 10 8 10 from Dt com Bangalore — Doddballapur (Supplemental)

7 no 173 dt 22 9 10 from Dt com Mysore — Mandya

8 no 133 dt 30 9 10 from Dt com Kadur — Tarikere

9 no 159/78 dt 19 11 10 from Dt com Shimoga — Sorab

10 no 416 dt 17 12 10 from Asstdar Sundigere, received with memo dt 19 12 10 from Dt com Kadur — Sundigere

11 no 410 dt 18 11 11 from Asstdar Davangere, received with memo dt 31 1 11 from Dt — Davangere (Supplemental

	Letters with reports of industries	Names of taluks
	Com^r chikaldurg/Dr Chit	
12	no 312 & 9 2 11 from DT com^r Chikaldurg	Hiriyur
13	no 276 & 18 1 11 from DT com^r chikaldurg	Molakalmuru
14	no 319 & 16 2 11 from DT com^r Kadur	Sringeri
15	no 1414 & 21 2 11 from DT com^r Kadur	Chikmagalur
16	no 494 & 4 3 11 from DT com^r Mysore	Malvalli, Pandavapura & Nagamangala
17	no 514 & 18 3 11 from DT com^r Mysore	Mandya town
18	no 383 & 17 3 11 from DT com^r chikaldurg	Molakalmuru (Supplemental)
19	no 311/173 & 4 4 11 from DT com^r ~~chikaldurg~~ Shimoga	Shikaripur
20	no 387 & 6 4 11 from DT com^r Kadur	Koppa
21	Memo without no & date from DT com^r Hassan	Hassan
22	no 438 & 29 4 11 from DT com^r chikaldurg	Hosdurga
23	no 460 & 25 5 11 from DT com^r chikaldurg	Holalkere
24	no 364/20 & 29 5 11 from DT com^r Shimoga	Channagiri

	Letters with reports on industries	Names of taluks
Dy. 25	no 666 dt 31 5 11 from	Srirangapatana
	Dr conr Mysore	
26	no 480 dt 31 5 11 from	Maddagiri, Sira,
	Dr conr Tumkur	Pavgada and
		Tumkur
27	no 668 dt ~~20~~ 2 6 11 from	Kushmarachetti
	Dr conr Mysore	

(B) Other papers

Tabular statements prepared in respect of the industries in 21 taluks in 9 books

2 Manuscript ~~and~~ abstract of industries of eight taluks with intermediate work

3 ~~File of papers~~ Original papers regarding Questions relating to industries

Rm

for the Secr

Dy
Mor (126)
11 7 11
12

2 Drafts 26

GRS 26J

File No
Serial No 45

Diary No of letter replied to

No 543-50
Ed 122-09

8 19 7 19 11
Circular Memo

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 19

To the Dy comrs of Distts

Date of issue 19 7-11-

Signed by Mr P Narayanamma

The work connected with ~~further enquiry~~ ~~relating to~~ the Industrial Survey of the State ~~transferred~~ entrusted to Mr V S Sambasiva Iyer, Secretary to the committee for Industries and Commerce, The Dy comrs are ~~requested~~ requested to send all replies relating to industries ~~in the case of all taluks for which such information has yet not~~ hitherto sent to Govt in response to Govt no 7878-85 dt 10 3 10 Edn 122-09-3

over

† no 4737-806 dt 3rd Dec 1910,
Edn 122-09-19

SUBJECT

~~not been submitted~~, to that
effect direct.

By order

CSR

of the Secy.

No 551 By CG 7 11
copy to Rai V S Sankaraiya Ayya,
Secy. to the Committee for
Industries & Commerce

By

CSR

of the Secy

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by [illegible]

61 L—20 000— 1 10

Edn 122-09-46

IV
ICSR
CS/1911

D 381

28

OFFICE OF THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECTION

NO 7 Dated Bangalore, 17th July 1911

From

V S Sambasiva Aiyer, Esquire, B Sc , I C F ,
SECRETARY,
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECTION

To

C S Balasundaram Aiyer, Esquire, B A ,
Offg Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE

SIR,

I have the honour to request you to kindly send me the series of questions put to the District Officers regarding the Industrial Survey work, in order to enable me to see if all the questions put were answered and also if they were answered fully

2 Any further abstract prepared from out of the information supplied by the Talukas, similar to the one you have already given me, will be thankfully received

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V S Sambasiva Iyer

SECRETARY,
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECTION

Tyd. A M S/17-7-11

2 4 26

GRS 26] 26/7

File No 122-09
Serial No 48

Diary No of letter replied to 381

No 922 Dt 29/7/11
2d 122-09-

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Education)
, the 19

To

V. S Sambasiva Iyer, Esqr,
Secretary to the committee for
Industries and commerce.

Date of issue 29-7-11

Signed by B Vaidyanathan

Sir,

With refce to your letter no
7 & 17th July 1911 requesting forwar
detail of the series of questions put to the
District Officers regarding the Industrial
Survey work and of any further abstra
of information received from Taluk
I am directed to invite your attentio
to this office letter no 542/Edu 122-09-41
& 19th July 1911 with which the lists

over

SUBJECT

of instructions received from some of the talukas have all been sent to you relating with connected papers

Spare copies of printed lists of questions and of lists of industries and places where they are ascertained to be practised are forwarded herewith for necessary action

I have etc

Sd.

for Secr

Sdy (126)
24/7/11

List of enclosures,

Copied by [illegible] 11/11

Examined by

[illegible]

G I L—20 000—2 J 10

Edn 122-09-50

31

No 1334
Ed 122-09-50 S R S

12th August 1911

My dear Mr Sanderson Esq

Please refer to
this office letter no 342
Ed 122 09
of 19 7 11 forwarding
papers regarding the Industrial Survey of Ingore

As the papers
are required for reference
I shall be glad if you
will kindly return them
at your earliest Convenience

Yours Sincy
CSB
8/8/11

DIARY No 951

1909-1910
SECTION Edn
FILE No 122
SERIAL No 52

32

No 59

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File

The Mysore Feconomic Conference,
Industries & Commerce Section,
Bangalore, 14th August 1911

From

V S Sambasiva Iyer, Fsq , B Sc , L C F , F G S ,
Secretary, Industries & Commerce Section

To

C S Balasundaram Iyer, Esq , B A ,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of H H the
Maharaja of Mysore, General & Rev Departments,
BANGALORE

SIR,

With reference to your D O No 1334/Fd 122-09-50, dated the 12th current, I have the honour to forward herewith the - papers regarding the Industrial Survey of Mysore forwarded with your Office letter No 542/Edn 122-09-dated the 19th ultimo

I request you to kirdly return the same when done with, as they are constantly required for reference in this Office

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V S Sambasiva Iyer

Secretary, Industries & Commerce Section
Bng

Tyd A M S/14-8-11

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GRS 26]

File No

Serial No 53

Diary No of letter replied to

No 1202
Genl/22/09-
9/21/8/12

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the *19*

Date of issue 21/8/12

Signed by MRA

~~To~~

Dear Mr Ramachandra Mudaliyar,

I am desired to enquire whether the type of the abstract of industries practised in each of the talukes, the proof of which was printed in June 1911, is still standing.

An early reply will much oblige

Yours sincerely

Sd
19/8/12
for Secy.

D B Ramachandra Mudaliyar over

SUBJECT Abstract Govt Press

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copied 21/8/12 MR/6

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPO—16000—0011

34

DIARY No 1197

1909 1910
Edu
122

Mysore Government Press
Bangalore 22nd August 1912
SERIAL 54

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your DO just received, I beg to inform you that the matter has been long broken up

Yours Sincerely
B Rama Aiyangar

B Ramaswamiyangar, Esq
BABL
Under Secy to Govt

2 drafts 17.1.13 35

GRS 26]

File No 122-09
Serial No 55

Diary No of letter replied to 951

a/file
No 5213
Com 122-09
9/18/13

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Epu)
the 19

Date of issue 18/1/13

Signed by MRBR

To

The Secretary to the Ministries
& Commerce Section of the
Supreme Economic Conference.

Sir,

With reference to your
letter no. 59 of 14th August 1911
forwarding the papers relating
to the Industrial Survey of Japan
I am directed to return them
herewith for needful action.
A copy of the final proof of
the abstract prepared in this office
of ministries practice

over

SUBJECT

in the Talukas of Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Hindupur, has been sent to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in issue IV Series of similar abstracts of the chief Talukas may be forwarded in order that a consolidated abstract of the Taluka figures may be published and forwarded under the authority of Government.

I have &c.

Sd/- [illegible]
for Secy.

Sd/- [illegible]
for Secy.

List of enclosures,

Copied by [illegible]

Examined by

UB 5—60,000—31-3-10

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1/ab 1671/13 37

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File No 122-09

Serial No 56

GRS 26]

Diary No of letter replied to 951

1197-12

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Edn)

the *19*

No 5214 Edn 122-09-09/1671/13

To The Compiler Mysore Gazette

Sir,

I am directed to request that the accompanying "Abstract of reports about industries ~~practised~~ in Mysore" in ~~capital of the taluks~~ may be published in part IV of the Gazette.

I have etc

Date of issue

Signed by Mr B R

1671/13
Sec

8/7-12.
17/12

1971/12

over

SUBJECT

JAN 1971

List of enclosures,

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Examined by

GPB—10,800—28-2-11

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ABOUT INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

In connection with the Industrial Survey of the State a set of questions has been printed and sent to Amildars of all taluks for the purpose of collecting information about the different industries carried on in the State Whether this enquiry should be followed up by a more detailed investigation and in what form the information should be compiled and made available for use will be determined after all the reports are received But in the meanwhile an abstract of the reports received will be printed from time to time separately as it would supply useful and interesting information The present note forms the first of this series

NOTE

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK

The information deals with nine villages of the taluk viz Manchanabele, Halgurki Agalgurki Mailappanahalli Tippanahalli Nandi Kandawara Sultanpet and Nayanahalli and also of Chikballapur Town

Weaving—Twenty two families in Chikballapur Town thirteen in Manchanabele three in Agalgurki two each in Mailappanahalli and Tippanahalli one in Nandi and eighteen in Kandawara are engaged in weaving cotton cloths while five families in Chikballapur Town and five in Halgurki village work with wool Except the weaving classes of Chikballapur Town Manchanabele and Tippanahalli the weavers of other places follow agricultural pursuits also Holeyars weave duppatis in Halgurki while the Kurubars of this place and Chikballapur Town make kamblis

The marginally noted weaving implements are used In Chikballapur Town each weaver weaves 4 to 6 cubits of cloth and 4 cubits of kambli in a day while in Halgurki a weaver makes one bedsheet in two days and one kambli in four days In Kandawara a workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day weaving 2 to 5 cubits of cloth

ಚಲಿಗೆಮರ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿಣಪಟಿ ಕುಚಿ ನಿಲ ಪುಟಾಳಿ ಕೈಲು etc

The price in the taluk in general of a sari of 16 cubits length varies from Rs 2 to 10 of a bodice cloth from 4 to 8 annas and of a 'duppati from Re 1 to Rs 2 per bit of 12 cubits The saris of Manchanabele in particular are valued at rates ranging from Rs 3 to 10, and 15 to 50 The time taken to learn the art of weaving varies from three months to three years no cost being incurred therefor as it is learnt from infancy from the elders of the family

2 *Sericulture*—About 200 families in Chikballapur Town 20 in Manchanabele and three in Sultanpet are engaged in sericulture in addition to agriculture The necessary appliances are (1) a bamboo plate (ತಟ್ಟಿ), (2) a (ಜ ದ ಕೆ) (of split bamboo) and (3) a ಧಾ the whole set costing about Rs 30 The mulberry required for rearing silk worms is either grown locally or purchased from adjoining villages or brought from Magadi The cost of raw material is said to be Rs 30 In Chikballapur Town four male coolies rear 20 measures of cocoons of 13 seers per measure in one month while at Manchanabele only 10 measures are reared in that time Each measure is sold at Rs 4 Sericulture can be learnt within three months and nothing has to be paid for tuition in it Four persons engaged in the work get Rs 60 a month clear of expenses in Chikballapur Town, while Rs 8 or 10 is the income of a similar workman in Manchanabele village

3 *Silk Peeling*—Thirty families in Chikballapur Town and three in Sultanpet work in drawing silk thread out of cocoons The raw materials are purchased either locally or from adjacent villages at a cost of about Rs 20 The implements

required are a bamboo wheel with some other articles made locally of the same material The whole set costs about Rs. 10. One male and two female coolies draw about 2 to 4 seers of thread a day Reeling silk thread can be learnt within a month no cost being incurred therefor Reeled silk is exported to Hubli or Dharwar and sold at Rs 5 or 6 per seer Each workman earns Rs 6 to 10 at Sultanpet while his fellow worker earns Rs 7 to 20 at Chikballapur Town

4 *Carpentry* —Two families in Chikballapur Town two in Manchanabele four in Tippanahalli and two in Nandi are engaged in carpentry In Tippanahalli a Madiga a Jangama a Woddar and a Vokkaliga have adopted carpentry as their profession Fifty rupees are required for raw materials The usual implements are required for their work They are bought either at Chikballapur Town or in Bangalore and nearly all the tools are of English manufacture The wood required is also got from Bangalore The wages vary from annas 4 to Re 1 and carpenters make an average monthly income of Rs 15 Youngsters are taught the calling by their elders free of cost in the course of 2 or 3 years There are also three families of sawyers in Manchanabele who earn about the same wages as the carpenters

* The adze big and small
Chisel
Auger
Saw
Brace
Plane etc

5 *Smith Craft* —(1) *Goldsmith* — There are 5 families of Gold miths (ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿ) in Chikballapur Town following the profession of their caste These earn from Rs 15 to 30 with an average of 12 annas a day There are three families at Manchanabele following the goldsmith trade of which one is a Jangama and the other a Satani In Nandi also there is a goldsmith's family All these are agriculturists in addition and do not live solely by the gains of the smith's trade These people earn one rupee a day A goldsmith (who is also a silversmith) gets about Rs 1 to 3 for making a silver belt (ಡಾಬು) and Rs 10 or 12 for an Addike ಅಡ್ಡಿಕೆ Very near two years is necessary to learn the art for which no cost is incurred

(2) *Blacksmith* —There are seven families of this class in Chikballapur Town who live solely by smithcraft while two in Kandawara and one in Nandi are agriculturists in addition The blacksmith of Nagenahalli is also a goldsmith and has no other calling to depend upon for his maintenance An ironsmith in Nandi and Nagenahalli earns about Rs 15 a month while at Kandawara he turns out Rs 4 worth of work a day and makes an average income of Rs 15 to 20 a month Blacksmiths of Chikballapur Town build common carts which are sold at Rs 40 per cart

6 *Basket Making* —There are 30 families of Korachars in Chikballapur who are engaged in trade in addition to basket making There are also eight families of *Myadars* in Chikballapur Town who work in bamboos while there are two families of Korachars in Tippenahalli following basket making in addition to agriculture *The special scythe ಮಂಜು and bottom block ಅಡಿತು ಹಲ are the implements used by these men The scythe which is locally manufactured can be had for a rupee and the bamboo required for the work is got from Bangalore or purchased in surrounding villages Mats sieves baskets, winnows and cart baskets ಚಿಪ್ಪು are manufactured and sold at prices ranging from 6 pies upwards the last being priced at Re 1 per basket No cost is involved in learning the trade for which about six months probation is enough. Each workman in Chikballapur earns from Rs 7 to 15 a month

7 *Oil Mills* —There are seven families of oilmongers in Chikballapur Town who live solely by the profits of the profession and adopt the trade of their caste while one family of Bedars and three of Bestars both non caste professionals extract oil in Algurki and Mailappanahalli villages respectively These people are agriculturists in addition All these workmen have stone mills in which wooden poles revolve pressing oil from the seeds The implements used are (1) revolving pole ಕೆಲ್ಲು (2) a cross pole ಕೆಲ್ಲುತಮ್ಮ (3) a cross beam (4) crowbars and (5) chains A pair of bulls is also necessary for work The whole set costs about Rs 200 Oil seeds are bought in local fairs Honge (ಹೊಂಗೆ) seeds are sold at Rs 10 per candi Two coolies and one oilmonger extract 3½ maunds of oil in a day Honge oil is sold at prices ranging from Rs 3 to 5 per maund the price of all oils depending on the kind of seeds from which the oil is extracted Each oilmonger earns about 8 annas a day.

8 *Shoemaking* —There are three families of shoemakers in Chikballapur Town who are traders in addition Leather for shoes etc is bought either locally or in Bangalore in depots The cost of raw materials required is about Rs 3 The implements used are of English manufacture and are also purchased for just about the same amount in Bangalore A workman turns out a pair of boots or a pair of slippers ಜತ ಜ in a day and sells the same for prices varying from Rs 3 to 5 The trade can be learnt in about three months the youngsters learning the art from their elders without paying anyth ng therefor

9 *Pottery* —In addition to agriculture two families of potters ಕುಂಬಾರ ದು of Hal gurki five of Lippanahalli and fifteen of Sultanpet are engaged in making pots and such other earthenware as ಕ ದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಜ ಗಡಿಗೆ and pot rings for wells out of the clay got from the beds of the tanks near their villages These are sold both in the villages and in Chikballapur Town at prices ranging from 2 pies to 4 annas Pots for storing grain ಕ ತ are sold at 8 annas per pot The implements used are ಸ ಚಕ್ಕ ಮ ಮ ಕತ್ತರಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕ and ಚಕ್ಕ Each potter earns about from annas 4 to 8 a day No cost is incurred in learning pottery as it is learnt from infancy from the elderly members of the family

10 *Manufacture of Sugar Cane Mills* —There is one factory in Chikballapur Town where sugarcane mills are manufactured out of old cannon and waste metal bought from Government Stores The machinery cost about Rs 10 000 and 60 mill hands work to prepare 100 mills in a month Provided the engine works well the income from the factory is about ~~one thousand rupees a month~~ Rs 1000/-

11 *Rice Hulling* —There is also a rice hulling and refining machine in Chik ballapur Town In this factory six coolies can clean thirty candis of paddy in a day on payment of one rupee a candi An oil gas engine is being worked for the purpose This machine cost Rs 1 000.

DODBALLAPUR TALUK

The information relates to twenty six villages of the taluk in five of which no industries are practised

1 *Weaving* —There are 22 families of Devanga people in the town of Dod ballapur who live solely by weaving There are also seven families of Patwegars four of Padmasales and four of Kunchatigars in the town who have adopted weaving as th ir caste profession There are also three Musalman families in this town who live solely by the gains of weaving There are two families of caste weavers in Sivapura village while four at Chikbelimangala six in Kolagere four in Tubagere four in Dodbelimangala, twenty in Hanabe and three in Madhure villages are all of the Holeya caste weaving thick rough bed sheets (ಹುಚ್ಚೆಜಗಳ)

The weavers of Dodballapur town buy yarn in Bangalore while those of the villages of the taluk buy in Dodballapur town

ಆಜ್ಜ (reed)
ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush)
ರಾಟೆ (pulley)
ತಡವು (spindle)
ಕಾಟುಕಡ್ಡಿ
ದೊಣೆವುರ
ನಡುಪುಡ್ಡಿ
ಕಾಲುವಿಕೆ ಚಕ್ಕ (Treddle)
ಅಡ್ಡದಂಡಿಕೆ (Cross bar)
ನಲಿಗೆ ಹಗ್ಗ (ropes)
ಲಾಳಿ (Shuttle)
ಉಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದಿಗೆ ನಲಿಗೆ (War dis tributing wire)

The marginally noted implements are used in weaving cloths

Except the weavers of Dodballapur town the others in the taluk pursue agri culture as the main calling attending to weaving as a supplementary profession

One weaver turns out 2 yards of Sari in Dodballapur town while 2 or 3 Holeyas weave one bed sheet ದುಪ್ಪಟಿ ಹಚ್ಚೆಡ in a day at Chikbelimangala and other villages while in Tubagere a Yellow (ಸಂಬಾವಳಿ) sari or kirige (yellow colored sari of cotton with red or crimson borders) is woven in 2 or 3 days whereas only 5 saries of the best sort of the value of Rs 10 to 12 are manufactured in a month

More than half the number of saries prepared in the taluk is locally sold in the town the other half being exported to Tumkur Arsikere Harihar Dharwar Sha pur Belgaum and other places

A cotton borderd sari is sold for Rs 2 and a silk borderd one from Rs 3 to 6 or even Rs 12 A kirige or a child s sari is valued from Rs 1 8 0 to Rs 5 while a kana or bodice cloth is sold from annas two to ten a bed sheet or hatchada being sold at Rs 1 8 0 to Rs 3

Three families of Kurubas at Honnavara two at Ramadevanahalli and five at Kodihalli weave kamblies or blankets of yarn twisted from wool collected from sheep in the adjacent villages by means of a crude loom prepared locally at a cost of Rs 5

These people are agriculturists in addition and take to kambly weaving only during their leisure hours selling their goods at prices ranging from Rupees two to four Blankets or Jady (ಜಾಡಿ) as opposed to kamblies are made in Honnavara

No cost is incurred in learning weaving cloth or kambly as the trade or industry is taught by the parents to their youngsters The average earning of a wea ver in Dodballapur town is from 2 to 4 annas a day while in the villages eight annas per diem is being earned.

Dyeing —There are 4 families of Devangas in Dodballapur town who dye cloth or yarn in addition to weaving cotton stuffs

2 *Sericulture* —This is practised by 15 families at Gantiganahalli in addition to ordinary agriculture The raiyats grow mulberry in their gardens and fields and rear silkworms at home in plates and labyrinths (or ತಟ್ಟಿ and ಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆ) of bamboo A special knife is necessary for cutting mulberry leaves to be used as food for silkworms Myadaras or professional basket makers make these articles at a total cost of four rupees odd In 25 days two people can rear 4 plates of worms of the first quality the same being priced at Rs 4 per plate while the inferior lot is sold at two Rupees per plate The cocoons are either sold locally or taken to markets Rearing worms can be learnt in a week for which no charges have to be paid

3 *Carpentry* —There is one family of Kammaru at Sasalu & at Melekote and one at Ramadevanahalli who are both Smiths and Carpenters There is one Vokkaliga carpenter at Kadanuru All these take to agriculture in addition

A carpenter at Kadanuru makes common carts with materials worth Rs 30 selling them at Rs 35 per cart A village carpenter earns from Rs 5 to 10 a month

No cost is incurred in learning carpentry for which a training of from 6 months to 2 years is said to be necessary

4 *Smith's Work* —There are 14 families of gold and silver smiths in Dodballapur town In Ramadevanahalli there are four families of gold and silver smiths 3 each in Dodtumkur and Kadanuru 2 in Syakaladevanapura and one in Honnavara, who follow agriculture also as a profession Two of the families at Ramadevanahalli and Kodihalli are Kammarru while those of the other places are Akkasales by caste and profession there being a Mahomedan goldsmith in addition to an Akkasale at Kodihalli

Two families in each of the villages of Sivapura Heggadahalli and Melekote and one in each of the villages Arodi and Sasalu are of the Kammara caste doing blacksmith's work There are five Mahomedan families and one Mahratta family in Dodballapur town and one Madiga and one Mahomedan family in Kadanuru who are doing blacksmith's work The other Blacksmiths of the Kammar caste and follow their caste profession in addition to agricul[illegible]

The ordinary implements of the anvil hammer tongs bellows wedge crowbar and the brace are used for kammar work These are bought in Bangalore at a cost ranging from Rs 50 to 100 Those of the gold and silversmith cost from Rs 15 to 30

Customers supply gold or silver to smiths and get jewels made A goldsmith earns 8 annas a day The blacksmiths of Dodballapur town and Sasalu earn 8 rupees each a month while his fellow craftsman of the Madiga caste at Kadanuru gets only about Rs 3 a month The wages for making a plough shear is 3 pies and for tyring a wheel is one Rupee His implements are said to cost from Rs 50 to 100

No cost is incurred in learning the craft as it is generally learnt from the elders of the family in 1 to 3 years

5 *Basket Making* —Six families of Korachas in Rameswaram village and one Koramar family in each of the villages of Marasandra and Kodihalli (caste not given) work in bamboo and prepare baskets cradles winnows, sieves and cart baskets or (ಬಂಡಿ ಕ್ಷಿ) There is also one family in Madhure who practise basket making. These people get bamboos either from the surrounding jungles obtaining a license therefor or from Bangalore With the special scythe (ಬಂಜ್ಜೆ) and the wooden bottom piece (ತಳ ತಲ) they prepare bamboos for work turning out 10 pairs of winnows or 4 pairs of baskets in a day which they sell at 3 to 4 annas per pair in the surrounding villages A ಬಂಡಿ ಕ್ಷಿ or cart basket is priced at Rs 2 per basket

No cost is incurred in learning basket making the youngsters learning the trade from infancy from their parents

Shoe Making —This is practised by one family in Ramadevanahalli which follows agriculture as well The leather is got from Bangalore The necessary raw materials cost about 2 Rupees The art can be learnt within four months and a shoe maker earns Rs 4 a month

6 *Tailoring* —There are 2 families of Darjies (or tailors by caste) in Kodihalli and one in each of the Kadanuru and Madhure villages plying their trade with

scissors needle and thread etc which cost not more than a Rupee the necessary raw materials being got from Bangalore These people earn 4 annas a day the wages for making a coat being annas four a bodice one anna and a cap 6 pies The average income of a tailor is Rs 5 a month This is supplemented by their income from agricultural work

7 *Tinning* —There is one family of Mahomedans in Syakaladevanapura who are engaged in tinning vessels which they do in addition to agriculture The anvil hammer crowbar tongs and bellows etc are the implements used in tinning vessels The necessary implements are brought from Bangalore at a cost of about Rs 6 The art of tinning is learnt from elders without charge in the course of 2 or 3 months The income from this trade or calling is said to be about Rs 6 a month

1 *Yarn Reeling in Silk and wool* — In Chiknayakanhalli town ~~—~~ families of ~~the~~ Devangas reel silk yarn while ~~two~~ families of Kurubas reel woollen yarn with the help of the instruments* made by themselves

*ಹರಟೆ
ರಂಜು
ಹಾಸುಮಣೆ

One workman reels 4 packs of yarn per day and earns Rs 3 to 4 a month Reeling can be learnt within 6 months

2 *Weaving* —(*a*) *Silk* —The Devanga people are weavers by caste Ten families of Devangas of Chiknayakanhalli town prepare silk cloths getting the yarn from Bangalore at Rs 8 or 9 per seer The instruments used are noted in the margin and are estimated to cost about Rs 30 They are brought from Bangalore The finished products are disposed of in fairs Some parts of the loom are manufactured by the weavers themselves and others are bought in Bangalore

*ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಲಿಗೆ
ಕುಂಟೆ
ಲಾಳಿ
ಹರಟೆ
ಖಲೆ
ರಾಟೆ
ಕದರು
ಚೀಪು
ಜ ಜರ
ಬಿಗಿಗೊಲು
ಅಂಚಿಟರಿನ ಕುಂಟಿಗೆ
ರ ಹು etc

(*b*) *Cotton* —Fifty families of Devangas at Chiknayakanhalli town, ~~5~~ at Huliyar, ~~1~~ at Kenkere ~~2~~ at Timmadahalli, ~~3~~ at Yelanadu and ~~10~~ at Handanakere manufacture cotton cloths *viz*, dhotis, chaddars and colored sadis with the help of the usual instruments

The raw materials are procured from Bangalore, Huliyar Budihal and Kanakatte At Kenkere one workman weaves one sadi a week at Yelanadu he turns out one pair of panches a day and at Handanakere a single workman turns out 3 cubits of sadi or 1 kerchief or 2 bodice cloths per day earning thereby Rs 3 to 6 per month The finished articles are sold in fairs for prices ranging from Rs 5 to 15 for saris Rs 1 to 1 8 0 for dhotis Rs 2 to 2 8 0 for chaddars annas 2 to 4 for bodice cloth from annas 12 to 14 per bit of kerchiefs The price of yarn per packet is Rs 5 to Rs 5 4 0

The art of weaving is learnt from the elders of the family in the course of one or two years for which no cost is incurred

(*c*) *Woollen* —Kamblis are manufactured at Yelanadu of wool got from the sheep of the villages in the neighbourhood at Rs 4 for wool of 50 sheep Some of the instruments used are those mentioned in the margin These are said to cost about Rs 20 Each workman unhelped turns out one kambli per week which he disposes of in the Budihal and Huliyar fairs for Rs 1 to 3 and earns about Rs 10 a month

*ಕದರು
ರಾಟೆ
ಮರದಕುಂಟೆ
ಮರದ ಆರಿಮಿಗೆ
ಚೀಪು
ಬಿದುರುಲಾಳಿ
ಒಳಕೊಲು

The trade is learnt free of cost in 2 years from the elders of the family These people are agriculturists in addition to being weavers

3 *Carpentry* —There are about ~~10~~ families of carpenters in Chiknayakanhalli town ~~3~~ in Huliyar, ~~1~~ in Yelanadu ~~2~~ in Timmadahalli and ~~2~~ at Kandikere All these are caste carpenters with the exception of one family at Yelanadu and another at Timmadahalli and adopt agriculture also in addition to carpentry They use the usual tools as the chisel saw hammer adze file etc which are said to cost from about Rs 20 to 30 per set Some of these men are house building carpenters and earn from Rs 100 to Rs 200 per year while others make up about Rs 15 a month The trade is learnt free of cost from the elders of the family or trained men in the profession or from the local Industrial School

4 *Smith Craft* —There are three families of *Kammaru* at Chiknayakanhalli, 4 at Huliyar and 2 at Kandikere following the profession of their caste along with agriculture and deal with the usual smith's tools as the anvil hammer tongs chisel and bellows etc prepared locally They earn about Rs 20 a month A smith tyres 2 or 3 wheels a day The craft is learnt from their elders free of cost within 2 years

5 *Basket making* —Ten families of 'Myadaru in the Kasba town, work in basket weaving as a caste profession while 6 families of Koramas make plate like baskets of toddy twigs in the Sorlamavu village in addition to agriculture Myadas get bamboos from Bangalore or Tumkur and also from private gardens These are worked upon by a special ಮಚ್ಚು or scythe valued at about a rupee The ಗಣಿಗೆ or plate like baskets are sold at ~~one~~ or ~~two~~ annas to the mining coolies of the neighbourhood

This industry is learnt within 3 or 4 months without paying any charge therefor

The toddy twigs necessary are got from toddy groves at a license fee of Rs 2 for 6 months

6 *Shoe making* —There are two Mochi families *i e* shoe makers at Chiknayakanhalli following the trade of their caste The shoes parepared are sold in the adjoining fairs and each workman earns Rs 6 a month

7 *Rubber Stamp making* —There is one family at Huliyar manufacturing rubber seals Rubber oil and other necessaries are got from Bangalore or Madras at a cost of Rs 5 or 6 Rubber stamps are sold locally at rates varying from annas ~~two~~ to annas ~~eight~~ Nothing is paid for learning the art Learners generally attach themselves to rubber stamp manufactories on small pay or wages and come out of the firm able to do independent work in the line

8 *Earth Salt Industry* —There are three families in Hoysalakatte working in earth salt manufacture in addition to being engaged in agriculture For their trade they require the saline earth and water The marginally noted implements are used These are got from Sira and cost about Rs 100 The spade and pickaxe are the implements used They turn out 2 pallas of salt in 4 days which is sold in the surrounding villages at Rs 5 a palla The trade is learnt in 2 years from the elders free of cost

*ಕೊಣಿ
ಸಲಿಕೆ ಗು ಪ್ಪು
ಕುಟ್ಟಿ
ಗೊಣಿ
ನಿಬರ
ಸನಿಕೆ
ಗುದ್ದಲಿ

SORAB TALUK

CARPENTRY

The Information relates to the industries carried on in the ~~marginally noted~~ following places

(1) Sorab Town
(2) Hire Idagodu
(3) Muguru
(4) Moody
(5) Kerehalli
(6) Jade
(7) Nyamti Dakhala Channapatna
(8) Ulave
(9) Yelave
(10) Anavatti

1 *Weaving* —Weaving is carried on at Muguru and Moody villages by two and ten families respectively These follow trade in addition Agriculture is also pursued by the 10 families of Moody *Hallithigarru* work at making broad tapes at Muguru while to those of Moody weaving is a caste profession The requisite yarn is got from Hubli or Byadgi Four rupees worth of yarn is sufficient for the tape maker for a month The weaver at Moody requires Rs 16 worth of cotton yarn and Rs 2 of silk and 8 annas is also wanted for the color necessary making a total of Rs 18 8 0 for working his loom

*No	Name	Price Rs a p
2	ಬತ್ತು	0–4–0
12	ಸಲಿಗೆ	0–4–0
1	ಕುಚಿಗೆ	5–0–0
1	ರಾಟಿಕ ಡಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು	3–0–0
1	ಕುಟಿ	3–0–0
1	ಹಲಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಲಾಳಿ	0–8–0
	ಅಡದ ಡಿಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಟೂವಣಿಕೊಲು	0–8–0
	ಹಾವಿಗೆ ಪಾದ	0–4–0
	ಹಣಿಗೆ	2–0–0
	ಹಗ್ಗ	0–4–0

The parts of the loom and their prices are noted in the margin* Only the ಹಲಗೆ is got from Hubli or Timman katte Others are locally made

One man weaves 5 panches or towels or 2 ಡಬಣದ ಕಾಟಪಂಚೆ If others join and help for (1) ಪಟ್ಟೆಹುಯ್ಯುವುದು (2) ಪೂಕೆಮಾಡುವುದು (4) ಹಣಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚುವುದು and (5) ಕಾಟಿಕೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು one can work his loom The weaver of Muguru carries on his work with only a ಹಣಿಗೆ and a shuttle which he buys at Hubli for Rs 8 Each workman is said to do 8 annas worth of work per day selling his tape in fairs at 2 annas per yard The weaver of Moody sells his towels and panches at Banavasi and Sirsi for 4 annas and 10 annas a bit respectively

The trade is handed down from father to son It is said that from 1 month to 1 year is wanted to learn weaving A work man is reported to earn Rs 8 a month at Muguru and Rs 6 per loom at Moody

2 *Carpentry* —Carpentry is practised by five families in Kerehalli two in Anavatti and one in Yelave village These families follow the industry as a caste profession handed down from father to son Three families of Kerehalli village live solely by carpentry while the rest are also agriculturists in addition All these people are mainly employed in making agricultural implements New common carts are built old ones being also repaired These people buy the necessary wood either from private owners or from the Government paying seigniorage while in many cases the raiyat supplies his own wood for his ploughs harrows clod crusher, etc

The usual axe adze chisel bellows anvil hammer tongs saw etc, are availed of in their work A few of these are locally made while several others are bought at shops in more important places The cost of a whole set is estimated at from Rs 6 to 40

One workman can make a plough or a harrow or a clod crusher in a day Common carts are sold at Rs 40 a cart For making agricultural implements the workmen get 600 to 800 seers of paddy a year at Kerehalli (at 30 seers of paddy per about 9 seers beriz) while in Anavatti a carpenter earns Rs 60 a year on an average and 10 ಸಿದ್ದ or $\frac{10}{32}$ of a seer of paddy per ಗಳ The wages for a seed distributor is Rs 4 At Yelave village a workman is said to get Rs 40 a year

No charge is paid by a learner for tuition About 5 or 6 years are said to be necessary for learning carpentry

3 *Smith craft*—There are four families of smiths in Sorab Town two at Channapatna a majara village of Nyamti and one in Ulave village The smiths of the latter village were once iron smelters They have now left off this work Both the Smiths of Sorab Ulavegrama and Channapatna are of the Kammar caste and follow smith craft in addition to agriculture The necessary iron or steel required for their trade is purchased from shops at Rs 2 8 0 a maund The usual chisels, hammers anvils tongs and such other articles are prepared out of Sikada ಕಿಕ್ಕಡ iron the whole set costing about Rs 8 to 11 These people prepare also the scythe the axe and other agricultural implements

About nine people are said to be necessary for working at a smithy in Nyamti Channapatna and that the work is generally carried on only during 8 months of the year All the articles prepared are sold locally to raiyats The charges for making some of them are noted in the margin

Axle 1 0 0
ಗಾಡಿಆಳ್ಳ 6 annas or 1 0 0
Axes 0 0 6 for sharpening its edge
ಕೊಡ್ಲಿ or ಕೊಂಡ್ಲಿ 0 4 0
Scythe 0 2 0
Generally for agricultural implements 30 seers of paddy in Sorab Town

No cost is incurred for learning the trade or craft for which one or two years are said to be necessary Each workman is said to earn about Rs 3 a month while at Ulave he is said to get Rs 15 a month

4 *Carving in sandal wood and ivory*—There are eight families employed at this work in Sorab Town These live solely by the gains of this art and belong to the Gudigar caste or sect The requisite sandal wood is brought from the Government depot while the necessary ivory is got from the local merchant or sowcar No family has kept accounts showing the actual value of the sandal wood consumed for this work or that of the ivory used for this purpose The general estimate is said to be about Rs 50 or 60 per year for both The instruments used are (1) Chandrayudha (ಚ ದ್ರಾಯುಧ) (2) saw (3) chisels (4) plane (5) squares (6) augers (7) ರಂಬ (8) ನವಕೊರೆಲು and (9) ಬೀರ್ಗಳು These are bought at shops and the chisels are locally made by kammars About Rs 20 are said to be necessary for these instruments The work turned out by each workman per day cannot be ascertained During exhibitions shows etc work is done under pressure and orders are executed The articles prepared are sold both to Government and to outsiders The following articles are generally manufactured —(1) Cabinets (2) letter boxes (3) jewel boxes (4) writing desk (5) glove boxes (6) card cases (7) paper cover (8) pen rack (9) book cases (10) album covers (11) picture frames (12) images of saints and gods (13) figures of animals (14) combs (15) cradles (16) bureaus (17) mantaps (ಮಂಟಪಗಳು) and such other articles The articles are valued according to their size and quality from 3 pies to Rs 300

The art is learnt from infancy parents giving lessons to their sons and the time taken to learn it cannot be stated with any definiteness

Out of the eight families four get Rs 400 a year each, the others getting about Rs 100 per family

5 *Basket weaving*—There are ten families of Myadaru at Hire Idogodu five at Jadi and three at Nyamti Channapatna, in the last of which the basket makers are called Gouri makkalu (ಗೌರಿಮಕ್ಕಳು) These people are agriculturists in addition and obtain the necessary bamboo from Government forests or private holdings at Rs 3 to 7 per hundred The straight scythe or ಕತ್ತಿ is used in preparing the

bamboo for making baskets sieves, winnows mats for storing grain cradles etc The scythe is made locally by kammars at Rs 1 3 0 Ambu is also used at Hire Idogodu village The baskets etc are sold in santes or fairs from 6 pies to 4 annas and also one rupee per article No charge is incurred in learning the trade as it is handed down from father to son and the time necessary to learn it is said to be one year Each workman is said to get 4 annas a day

6 *Shoe Making* —There are three families of shoe makers in Sorab Town who live solely by the ~~gains of the~~ profession The necessary leather costing about ~~rupees~~ 12 a month is purchased from local shops where also the necessary implements as the awl the chisel hammer tongs anvil etc are bought the whole set costing about Rs 10 One man prepares a pair of shoes in two days ~~if some people help him~~ The shoes are sold in santes at 1 4 0 slippers at 1 8 0 and sandals at 1 4 0 per pair

The trade is handed down from father to son About two years time is required for learning the trade

Each workman is said to earn ~~rupees seven~~ a month

TARIKERE TALUK

The information relates to the industries practised in eight * villages noted in the margin and also to the villages of the hoblies of Sivani Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli

* Tarikere Town
Hitadahalli
Ajjampura
Sollapura
Baggavalli
Chennapura
Nagavangala
and
Kortikere

1 *Weaving* —There are ~~103~~ families in the * marginally noted villages and hobli engaged in weaving either cotton cloths or woollen kamblies Of these ~~24~~ are Devangas ~~15~~ Kurubas, ~~13~~ Holeyas and ~~1~~ Jadaru Kurubas are agriculturists and kambli weavers as well Many of the Devangas live solely by weaving cotton dhotras punches etc. Machine made yarn is got from Hubli at Rs 5 8 0 per packet About Rs 2 worth of yarn is required to weave 24 cubits of cloth while woollen yarn worth a rupee and a half is necessary to weave one kambli 8 cubits long

* Ajjampura
Sollapura
Beggadahalli
Chennapura
Kortikere
Tarikere Town
Bettadahalli
and
Sivani Hobli

The implements generally used are —ಹಲಿಗೆ ಕುಟಿ ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush) ಹಗ್ಗ (rope) ಲಾಳಿ (shuttle) ಜೊಡಿತ್ತ್ರ ಕಿಡಮುಳ್ಳ ಹಣಿಗೆ ಸಲಿಗೆ (wires) ಅಮಿಕಿಗೆ ಬೆದ, ಚೀಪು ಕಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ ದಾಣ The implements that the families have already in stock *i e* those which have been used by their ancestors are availed of the worn out parts of the loom being substituted when necessary The price of the whole set ranges from Rs 10 to 12

One workman weaves 4 yards of cloth and 2 of kambli making a profit of 4 annas a day The prepared articles are disposed of locally A punche is priced from ~~eight~~ annas ~~to three~~ rupees and a kambli from ~~two~~ to ~~six~~ rupees

No cost is incurred in acquiring the art the younger members of the family being taught by the elders

A weaver earns from Rs 7 to 8 a month

2 *Carpentry* —Carpentry is practised by ~~9~~ families in the town of Tarikere, while in the hoblies of Sivani Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli there are ~~1~~ and ~~1~~ carpenter families respectively These are also agriculturists in addition The wood required for carpentry is either bought from private contractors or from the Government depot In Tarikere Town timber can be had at Rs 1 4 0 per cubic foot The implements used for the profession in Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli are chisel hammer sharpening block file, auger saw screwdriver and such others These are generally bought in shops at a cost of about Rs 30 Several articles of furniture are manufactured in the Lakkavalli hobli Each workman makes one or two articles per day Carpentry is learnt by youngsters in 2 or 3 years from their parents without any cost being incurred The earnings of a carpenter at Tarikere Town are Rs ~~15 a month~~ (250 ~~a year~~ in Lingadahalli and 300 to 600 ~~a year~~ in Lakkavalli

3 *Smiths Craft* —(1) Gold and silver smiths

There are ~~45~~ families of these smiths ~~12~~ living in Tarikere Town ~~30~~ in Sivani hobli and ~~3~~ in Lakkavalli hobli All these are Akkasales The gold required for the work is ~~sold~~ in Tarikere Town at Rs 22 4 0 per tola The usual implements *viz* the stove anvil hammer tongs, bellows prints types chisels, compasses are used in making jewels the whole set costing about Rs 35 to 50 Each workman turns out 3 to 4 simple articles in a day while those with artistic designs require more time to finish It will take 2 to 5 years to learn this work for which no cost is incurred A workman earns about R 40 a month

(2) *Blacksmiths* —There are ~~10~~ families of blacksmiths in Tarikere Town ~~in~~ Sivani Hobli and a few in Lakkavalli Hobli These are of the Kammara caste and live solely by the gains of their profession The usual instruments as the bellows tongs hammer anvil chisel file etc are used in their work and they are bought ~~in shops~~ at a cost of about Rs 40 These people manufacture agricultural implements which are disposed of locally It takes one or two years to learn the trade for which no cost is incurred

4 *Basket making* —There are ten families of Myadars both in Tarikere Town and Ajjampur village while there are only a few in Lakkavalli hobli

Bamboo required for basket making is bought from Sirkar forests or private holdings at Rs 2 per 100 bamboos at Ajjampur and Rs 4 4 0 ~~at~~ Tarikere Town

The special scythe (ಕತ್ತಿ) and Ambu (ಆಂಬು) costing about Rs 1 4 0 are used for preparing bamboo for work Each workman turns out 4 articles a day earning about 4 annas per diem Sieves baskets winnows cradles and boxes are prepared and sold at rates varying from pies ~~six~~ to annas ~~four~~.

No cost is incurred for learning basket making by which the workman earns Rs 8 per month

5 *Shoe making* —There are ~~6~~ families of hoe makers in Tarikere Town Shoes are sold at prices varying from ~~one~~ to ~~three~~ rupees No cost is incurred in learning the profession and a workman earns about rupees ~~fifteen~~ a month

6 *Pottery* —There are six families of Kumbars in Baggadahalli who manufacture earthernware articles at the same time attending to agriculture The instruments used are ತಿರಿ ಕೈಚಕ್ರ ಕಲ್ಲು ಸೆಗಣಿ the whole set costing about a rupee

*ಗಡಿಗೆ
ಮಡಿಕೆ
ಮಗೆ
ಗುಡಾಣ

Pots* of sizes grain rings (ಪಾಣಿಗಲು) cover plates (ಮುಚ್ಚಳ ಗಳು) which are sold at prices from ~~three~~ pies to ~~eight~~ annas and tiles a thousand of which are sold for Rs 4 are manufactured.

No cost is incurred in learning pottery for which about six months time is required A potter of this taluk makes ~~one hundred rupees~~ a year

7 *Rope making* —Rope making is practised by twenty families of Nagavangala and eight families of Kortikere villages in addition to attending to agricultural work These people are Madigars by caste and are also kulavadies of villages

The outer coir or fibre of the tender cocoanut is purchased from garden owner made to rot in stagnant pools removed after a time and hammered by wooden hammers and then twisted by ~~the~~ hand into ropes The wooden hammers cost about annas ~~two~~.

Two persons ~~should~~ work together to make ropes The ropes are sold in weekly fairs for prices ranging from ~~one anna to three quarters of a rupee~~ Each workman earns about Rs 6 a month No cost is incurred in learning the trade for which about 6 months training is required

8 *Gun repairing* —There is one family ~~attending to repair of guns~~ (engaged in this work) Rs 2 to 10 is charged for the repair of a gun

9 *Horn Work* —There are two families in Lakkavalli hobli who work in horns in addition to ~~looking to~~ other work The chisel hammer and saw are required for this work These are bought at shops and a few are locally made at a cost of about Rs 5 for the whole set One workman turns out 2 articles in 3 days Generally two people combine and do the work. These articles are prepared for wages and as such they are not generally exposed for sale A man can learn the work in a year no cost being incurred therefor

As there is no demand for such work all the year round but only for 5 or 6 months, the average income is 5 or 6 rupees a month.

Y Lewis
A Munsamy

To the Superintendent
Given
Trial and clean
proofs of this may be
sent to this office early
for approval This will
have to be published in
the Gazette

13/11/12 ——— Corpl Br IV
Gen & Rev Instr

Prop Pte
14/11/12

51

2nd PROOF FOR APPROVAL

30 X/ 12

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ABOUT INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

In connection with the Industrial Survey of the State a set of questions had been printed and sent to Amildars of all taluks for the purpose of collecting information about the different industries carried on in the State A Special Officer has been since appointed to carry out the industrial survey under the Industries Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference In the meanwhile an abstract of the reports received from some of the taluks is published as it supplies useful and interesting information

NOTE 1

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK

The information collected deals with nine villages of the taluk *viz* Manchanabele Halgurki Agalgurki Mailappanahalli Tippanahalli Nandi Kandawara Sultanpet and Nayanahalli and also of Chikballapur Town

Weaving—Twenty two families in Chikballapur Town thirteen in Manchanabele three in Agalgurki two each in Mailappanahalli and Tippanahalli one in Nandi and eighteen in Kandawara are engaged in weaving cotton cloths while five families in Chikballapur Town and five in Halgurki village work with wool Except the weaving classes of Chikballapur Town Manchanabele and Tippanahalli the weavers of other places follow agricultural pursuits also Holeyas weave duppatis in Halgurki while the Kurubas of this place and Chikballapur Town make kamblis

The marginally noted weaving implements are used In Chikballapur Town each weaver weaves 4 to 6 cubits of cloth and 4 cubits of kambli in a day, while in Halgurki a weaver makes one bedsheet in two days and one kambli in four days In Kandawara a workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day weaving 2 to 5 cubits of cloth

ಹಿಂಗೆಮುರ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿ
ಕೊರ ಬುರಟಿ ಕುಂಚ ನಿಲ ಪುರಾಳಿ
ಕೊರಲು etc

The price in the taluk in general of a sari of 16 cubits length varies from Rs 2 to 10 of a bodice cloth from 4 to 8 annas, and of a duppati from Re 1 to Rs 2 per bit of 12 cubits The saris of Manchanabele in particular are valued at rates ranging from Rs 3 to 10 and 15 to 50 The time taken to learn the art of weaving varies from three months to three years no cost being incurred therefor as it is learnt from infancy from the elders of the family

2 *Sericulture*—About two hundred and fifty families in Chikballapur Town twenty in Manchanabele and three in Sultanpet are engaged in sericulture in addition to agriculture The necessary appliances are (1) a bamboo plate (ತಟ್ಟಿ) (2) a [illegible] of split bamboo and (3) a ಮಂಚ the whole set costing about Rs 30 The mulberry required for rearing silk worms is either grown locally or purchased from adjoining villages or brought from Magadi The cost of raw material is said to be Rs 30 In Chikballapur Town four male coolies rear 20 measures of cocoons of 13 seers per measure in one month while at Manchanabele only 10 measures are reared in that time Each measure is sold at Rs 4 Sericulture can be learnt within three months and nothing has to be paid for tuition in it Four persons employed in the work get Rs 60 a month clear of expenses in Chikballapur Town while Rs 8 or 10 is the income of a similar workman in Manchanabele village

3 *Silk Reeling*—Thirty families in Chikballapur Town and three in Sultanpet work in drawing silk thread out of cocoons The raw materials are purchased either locally or from adjacent villages at a cost of about Rs 20 The implements

required are a bamboo wheel with some other articles made locally of the same material The whole set costs about Rs 10 One male and two female coolies draw about 2 to 4 seers of thread a day Reeling silk thread can be learnt within a month no cost being incurred therefor Reeled silk is exported to Hubli or Dharwar and sold at Rs 5 or 6 per seer Each workman earns Rs 6 to 10 at Sultanpet while his fellow worker earns Rs 7 to 20 at Chikballapur Town

4 *Carpentry* —Two families in Chikballapur Town two in Manchanabele four in Tippanahalli and two in Nandi are engaged in carpentry In Tippanahalli a Madiga a Jangama a Wodda and a Vokkaliga have adopted carpentry as their profession Fifty rupees are required for raw materials The usual implements are required for their work They are bought either at Chikballapur Town or in Bangalore and nearly all the tools are of English manufacture The wood required is also got from Bangalore The wages vary from annas 4 to Re 1 and carpenters make an average monthly income of Rs 15 Youngsters are taught the calling by their elders free of cost in the course of 2 or 3 years There are also three families of sawyers in Manchanabele who earn about the same wages as the carpenters

* The adze big and small
Chisel
Auger
Saw
Brace
Plane etc

5 *Smith Craft* —(1) *Goldsmith* — There are thirteen families of goldsmiths (ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿ) in Chikballapur Town following the profession of their caste These earn from Rs 15 to 30 with an average of 12 annas a day There are three families at Manchanabele following the goldsmith trade of which one is a Jangama and the other a Satani In Nandi also there is a goldsmith's family All these are agriculturists in addition and do not live solely by the gain of the smith's trade These people earn one rupee a day A goldsmith (who is also a silver smith) gets about Rs 1 to 3 for making a silver belt (ಡಾಬು) and Rs 10 or 12 for a ring Additional ornaments (ಅಚ್ಚು) Very near two years is necessary to learn the art for which no cost is incurred

(2) *Blacksmith* —There are seven families of this class in Chikballapur Town who live solely by smithcraft while two in Kandawara and one in Nandi are agriculturists in addition The blacksmith of Nagenahalli is also a goldsmith and has no other calling to depend upon for his maintenance An iron smith in Nandi and Nagenahalli earns about Rs 15 a month while at Kandawara he turns out Rs 4 worth of work a day and makes an average income of Rs 15 to 20 a month Blacksmiths of Chikballapur Town build common carts which are sold at Rs 40 per cart

6 *Basket Making* —There are thirty families of Korachas in Chikballapur who are engaged in trade in addition to basket making. There are also eight families of *Myadas* in Chikballapur Town who work in bamboos while there are two families of Korachas in Tippenahalli following basket making in addition to agriculture The special scythe ಮಚ್ಚು and bottom block ಅಡಿಕಲ್ಲು are the implements used by these men The scythe which is locally manufactured can be had for a rupee and the bamboo required for the work is got from Bangalore or purchased in surrounding villages Mats sieves baskets winnow and cart baskets ಪುಟ್ಟಿ are manufactured and sold at prices ranging from 6 pies upward the last being priced at Re 1 per basket No cost is involved in learning the trade for which about six months probation is enough Each workman in Chikballapur earns from 1s 7 to 15 a month

7 *Oil Mills* —There are seven families of oilmongers in Chikballapur Town who live solely by the profits of the profession and adopt the trade of their caste, while one family of Bedas and three of Besters, both non caste professionals, extract oil in Algurki and Mailappanahalli villages respectively These people are agriculturists in addition All these workmen have stone mills in which wooden poles revolve pressing oil from the seeds The implements used are (1) revolving pole ತಿರುಗೆ (2) a cross pole ತಿರುಚುವ ಗೆ (3) a cross beam (4) crowbars and (5) chains A pair of bulls is also necessary for work The whole set costs about Rs 200 Oil seed are bought in local fairs Honge (ಹೊಂಗೆ) seeds are sold at Rs 10 per candi Two coolies and one oilmonger extract 3½ maunds of oil in a day Honge oil is sold at prices ranging from Rs 3 to 5 per maund the price of all oils depending on the kind of seeds from which the oil is extracted Each oilmonger earns about 8 annas a day

8 *Shoemaking* —There are three families of shoemakers in Chikballapur Town who are traders in addition Leather for shoes etc is bought either locally or in Bangalore in depots The cost of raw materials required is about Rs 3 The implements used are of English manufacture and are also purchased for just about the same amount in Bangalore A workman turns out a pair of boots or a pair of slippers ಚಪ್ಪಲಿ in a day and sells the same for prices varying from Rs 3 to 5 The trade can be learnt in about three months the youngsters learning the art from their elders without paying anything therefor

9 *Pottery* —In addition to agriculture two families of potters ಕುಂಬಾರರು of Hal gurki five of Tippanahalli and fifteen of Sultanpet are engaged in making pots and such other earthenware as ಹರವಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಳ ಚಕ್ಕಿ ಗಡಿಗೆ and pot rings for wells out of the clay got from the beds of the tanks near their villages These are sold both in the villages and in Chikballapur Town at prices ranging from 2 pies to 4 annas Pots for storing grain ಪಾತ್ರೆ are sold at 8 annas per pot The implements used are ಸಾರೆ ಚಕ್ಕ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಳ ಕುಂಬಳ ರ and ಚಕ್ರ Each potter earns about from annas 4 to 8 a day No cost is incurred in learning pottery as it is learnt from infancy from the elderly members of the family

10 *Manufacture of Sugar Cane Mills* —There is one factory in Chikballapur Town where sugar cane mills are manufactured out of old cannon and waste metal bought from Government Stores The machinery costs about Rs 10 000 and 60 mill hands work to prepare 100 mills in a month Provided the engine works well the income from the factory is R 1 090 a month

11 *Rice Hulling* —There is also a rice hulling and refining machine in Chik ballapur Town In this factory six coolies can clean thirty candis of paddy in a day on payment of one rupee a candi An oil gas engine is being worked for the purpose This machine cost Rs 4 000

DODBALLAPUR TALUK

The information relates to twenty six villages of the taluk in five of which no industries are practised

1 *Weaving*—There are two hundred and ninty five families of Devanga people in the town of Dodballapur who live solely by weaving There are also seven families of Patwegars four of Padmasales and four of Kunchatigars in the town who have adopted weaving as their caste profession There are also three Musalman families in this town who live solely by the gains of weaving There are two families of caste weavers in Sivapura village while four at Chikbelimangala six in Kolagere four in Tubagere four in Doddbelimangala, twenty in Hanabe and three in Madhure villages are all of the Holeya caste weaving thick rough bed sheets (ಚಾಪೆ ಹಾಸು)

The weavers of Dodballapur town buy yarn in Bangalore while those of the villages of the taluk buy in Dodballapur town.

ಅಚ್ಚು (reed)
ಕಾಲಿಗೆ (brush)
ಚಕ್ರ (pulley)
ತಕಲಿ (spindle)
ಡಾಬಿ
ಡಾಬಿಕಡ್ಡಿ
ತುಳಿಮಣೆ (Treddle)
ಅಡ್ಡಹಲಗೆ (Cross bar)
ಹಗ್ಗ (ropes)
ಹಾರ (Shuttle)
ಅಚ್ಚಿಗೆಬಿಗಿಯುವ ಹಗ್ಗ (Warp distributing wire)

The marginally noted implements are used in weaving cloths

Except the weavers of Dodballapur town the others in the taluk pursue agriculture as the main calling attending to weaving as a supplementary profession

One weaver turns out 2 yards of Sari in Dodballapur town while 2 or 3 Holeyas weave one bed sheet ದಪ್ಪ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ in a day at Chikbelimangala and other villages while in Tubagere a Yellow (ಮಾವಾಡಿ) sari or kirige (yellow colored sari of cotton with red or crimson borders) is woven in 2 or 3 days whereas only 5 saries of the best sort of the value of Rs. 10 to 12 are manufactured in a month

More than half the number of saries prepared in the taluk is locally sold in the town the other half being exported to Tumkur Arsikere Harihar Dharwar Shapur Belgaum and other places.

A cotton borderd sari is sold for Rs 2 and a silk borderd one from Rs 3 to 6 or even Rs 12 A kirige or a cheddas sari is valued from Rs 1 8-0 to Rs. 5 while a kana or bodice cloth is sold from annas ~~two~~ to ~~two~~ a bed sheet or hatchada being sold at Rs 1-8-0 to Rs. 3

Three families of Kurubas at Honnavara two at Rainalevanahalli and five at Kodihalli weave kamblies or blankets of yarn twisted from wool collected from sheep in the adjacent villages by means of a crude loom prepared locally at a cost of Rs 5

These people are agriculturists in addition and take to kambly weaving only during their leisure hours, selling their goods at prices ranging from Rupees ~~two~~ to ~~four~~ Blankets or Jady (ಜಾಡ) as opposed to kamblies are made in Honnavara

No cost is incurred in learning weaving cloth or kambly as the trade or industry is taught by the parents to their youngsters. The average earning of a weaver in Dodballapur town is from 2 to 4 annas a day while in the villages ~~eight~~ annas per diem is being earned

Dyeing —There are four families of Devangas in Dodballapur town who dye cloth or yarn in addition to weaving cotton stuffs

Sericulture —This is practised by fifteen families at Cantonahalli in addition to ordinary agriculture The ryots grow mulberry in their gardens and fields and rear silk worms at home in plates and labyrinths (or ಚಪ್ಪರ and ಜಾಲಿ) of bamboo A special knife is necessary for cutting mulberry leaves to be used as food for the worms Myadas or professional basket makers make the articles at a total cost of four rupees odd In 25 days two people can rear 4 plates of worms of the first quality the same being priced at Rs 4 per plate while the inferior lot is sold at Rs 2 per plate The cocoons are either sold locally or taken to markets Rearing worms can be learnt in a week for which no charges have to be paid

Carpentry —There is one family of Kammars at Sasalu two at Melelote and one at Ramadevanahalli who are both Smiths and Carpenters There is one Vokkaliga carpenter at Kadanuru All these take to agriculture in addition

A carpenter at Kadanuru makes common carts with materials worth Rs 30 selling them at Rs 35 per cart A village carpenter earns from Rs 5 to 10 a month

No cost is incurred in learning carpentry for which a training of from 6 months to 2 years is said to be necessary

Smith's Work —There are fourteen families of gold and silversmiths in Dodballapur town In Ramadevanhalli there are four families of gold and silver smiths three each in Dodtumlur and Kadanuru two in Sankaradevanapura and one in Honnavara who follow agriculture also as a profession Two of the families at Ramadevanahalli and Kodihalli are Kammars while those of the other places are Akkasales by caste and profession there being a Mahomedan goldsmith in addition to an Akkasale at Kodihalli

Two families in each of the villages of Sivapura Heggadahalli and Melelote and one in each of the villages Arode and Sasalu are of the Kammar caste doing blacksmith's work There are five Mahomedan families and one Maharatta family in Dobballapur town and one Madiga and one Mahomedan family in Kadanuru who are doing blacksmith's work The other blacksmiths are of the Kammar caste and follow their caste profession in addition to agriculture

The ordinary implements of the anvil hammer tongs bellows wedge crowbar and the brace are used for kammar work These are bought in Bangalore at a cost ranging from Rs. 50 to 100 Those of the gold and silversmiths cost from Rs 15 to 30

Customers supply gold or silver to smiths and get jewels made A goldsmith earns 8 annas a day The blacksmiths of Dodballapur town and Sasalu earn 8 rubees each a month while his fellow craftsman of the Madiga caste at Kadanuru gets only about Rs 3 a month The wages for making a plough share is 3 pies and for tyring a wheel is one Rupee His implements are said to cost from Rs 50 to 100

No cost is incurred in learning the craft as it is generally learnt from the elders of the family in 1 to 3 years

Basket-Making —Six families of Korachas in Rameswaram village and one Korama family in each of the villages of Marasandra and Kodihalli (caste not given) work in bamboo and prepare baskets cradles winnows sieves and cart baskets or (ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕಳಿ) There is also one family in Madhure which practises basket making These people get bamboos either from the surrounding jungles obtaining a license therefor or from Bangalore With the special scythe (ಕತ್ತಿ) and the wooden bottom piece (ಅಡಿತಳ ಪಲ) they prepare bamboos for work turning out 10 pairs of winnows or 4 pairs of baskets in a day which they sell at 3 to 4 annas per pair in the surrounding villages A ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕಳಿ or cart basket is priced at Rs 2 per basket

No cost is incurred in learning basket making the youngsters learning the trade from infancy from their parents

Shoe-Making —This is practised by one family in Ramadevanahalli which follows agriculture as well The leather is got from Bangalore The necessary raw materials cost about 2 Rupees The art can be learnt within four months and a shoe maker earns Rs 4 a month

Tailoring —There are two families of Darjies (or tailors by caste) in Kodihalli and one in each of the Kadanuru and Madhure villages plying their trade with

scissors needle and thread etc which cost not more than a rupee the necessary raw materials being got from Bangalore These people earn 4 annas a day, the wages for making a coat being annas ~~four~~ a bodice ~~one~~ anna and a cap 6 pies The average income of a tailor is Rs. 5 a month This is supplemented by their income from agricultural work

7. *Tinning* —There is one family of Mahomedans in Syakaladevanapura ~~who are~~ engaged in tinning vessels which ~~they do~~ in addition to agriculture The anvil, hammer crowbar tongs and bellows etc are the implements used in tinning vessels The necessary implements are brought from Bangalore at a cost of about Rs 6 The art of tinning is learnt from elders without charge in the course of 2 or 3 months The income from this trade ~~or calling~~ is said to be about Rs. 6 a month

CHIKNAYAKANHAI LI TALUK

1 *Yarn Reeling in Silk and wool* — In Ch knayakanhalli town fifty families of Devangas reel silk yarn while two hundred and fifty families of Kurubas reel woollen yarn with the help of the in struments* made by themselves

ಹತ್ತಿ
ರ ಶು
ಹಾಸುವುಗಳ

One workman reels 4 packs of yarn per day and earns Rs 3 to 4 a month Reeling can be learnt within 6 months

2 *Weaving* —(*a*) *Silk* —The Devanga people are weavers by caste Ten families of Devangas of Chiknayakanhalli town prepare silk cloths getting the yarn from Bangalore at Rs 8 or 9 per seer The instruments used are noted in the margin and are estimated to cost about Rs 30 They are brought from Bangalore The finish d products are disposed of in fairs Some parts of the loom are manufactured by the weavers themselves and others are bought in Bangalore

*ಆಜ್ಜು ಹಲಿಗೆ
ಕುಂಟೆ
ಉಂಳಿ
ಹತ್ತಿ
ಒತ್ತಿ
ರಾಟೆ
ಕದ್ದು
ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ಜ ಚ್
ಬಗೆಕೋಲು
ಅ ಚಬೀರಿನ ಕುಂ ಚಿಗೆ
ರ ಹು etc

(*b*) *Cotton* —Fifty families of Devangas at Chiknayakanhalli town three at Huliyar one at Kenkere two at Timmadahalli eight at Yelanadu and ten at Handana kere manufacture cotton cloths *viz* dhotis chaddars and colored sadis with the help of the usual instruments

The raw materials are procured from Bangalore Huliyar Budihal and Kana katte At Kenk re one workman weaves one sadi a week at Yelanadu he turns out one pair of panches a day and at Handanakere a single workman turns out 3 cubits of sadi or 1 kerchief or 2 bodice cloths per day earning thereby Rs 3 to 6 per month The finished articles are sold in fairs for prices ranging from Rs 5 to 15 for saris, Re 1 to 1 8 0 for dhotis Rs 2 to 2 8 0 for chaddars annas 2 to 4 for bodice cloth from annas 12 to 14 per bit of kerchiefs The price of yarn per p cket is Rs 5 to Rs 5 4 0

The art of weaving is learnt from the elders of the family in the course of one or two years for which no cost is incurred

(*c*) *Woollen* —Kamblis are manufactured at Yelanadu of wool got from the sheep of the villages in the neighbourhood at Rs 4 for wool of 50 sheep Some of the instruments used are those mentioned in the *margin These are said to cost about Rs 20 Each workman unhelped turns out one kambli per week which he disposes of in the Budihal and Huliyar fairs for Re 1 to 3 and earns about Rs 10 a month

*ಕದರು
ರಾಟೆ
ಮರದಕುಟಿ
ವ ರದ ಆರಿಸುತ್ತಿಗೆ
ಚೀಪು
ಬಿದುರುಬಾಳಿ
ಬಗ್ಗಕೋಲು

The trade is learnt free of cost in 2 years from the elders of the family These people are agriculturi ts in addition to being weavers

3 *Carpentry* —There are about ten families of carpenters in Chiknayakanhalli town three in Huliyar one in Yelanadu two in Timmadahalli and six at Kandikere All these are caste carpenters with the exception of one family at Yelanadu and an other at Timmadahalli and adopt agriculture also in addition to carpentry They use the usual tools as the chisel saw hammer adze file etc which are said to cost from about Rs 20 to 30 per set Some of these men are house building carpenters and earn from Rs 100 to Rs 200 per year while others make up about Rs 15 a month The trade is learnt free of cost from the elders of the family or trained men in the profession or from the local Industrial School

4 *Smith Craft* —There are three families of "Kammara" at Chiknayakan halli four at Huliyar and two at Kandikere following the profession of their caste along with agriculture and deal with the usual smith s tools as the anvil hammer tongs chisel and bellows etc prepared locally They earn about Rs 20 a month A smith tyies 2 or 3 wheels a day The craft is learnt from their elders free of cost within 2 years

5 *Basket making* —Ten families of "Myadaru" in the Kasba town work in basket weaving as a caste profession while six families of Koramas make plate like baskets of toddy twigs in the Sorlamavu village in addition to agriculture Myadas get bamboo from Bangalore or Tumkur and also from private gardens These are worked upon by a special ಮಚ್ಚು or scythe valued at about a rupee The ಗಣಿಗೆ or plate like baskets are sold at 1 or 2 annas to the mining coolies of the neighbourhood

This industry is learnt within 3 or 4 months without paying any charge therefor

The toddy twigs necessary are got from toddy groves at a license fee of Rs 2 for 6 months

6 *Shoe making* —There are two Mochi families *i e* shoe makers at Chik nayakanhalli following the trade of their caste The shoes parepared are sold in the adjoining fairs and each workman earns Rs 6 a month

7 *Rubber Stamp making* —There is one family at Huliyar manufacturing rubber seals Rubber oil and other necessaries are got from Bangalore or Madras at a cost of Rs 5 or 6 Rubber stamps are sold locally at rates varying from annas 2 to annas 8 Nothing is paid for learning the art Learners generally at tach themselves to rubber stamp manufactories on small pay or wages and come out of the firm able to do independent work in the line

8 *Earth Salt Industry* —There are three families in Hoysalakatte working in earth salt manufacture in addition to being engaged in agriculture For their trade they require the saline earth and water The *marginally noted implements are used These are got from Sira and cost about Rs 100 The spade and pickaxe are the implements used They turn out 2 pallas of salt in 4 days which is sold in the surrounding villages at Rs 5 a palla The trade is learnt in 2 years from the elders free of cost

ಕೊಂ
ಸಲಿಕೆ ಗು ದ್ದ
ಕುಟ್ಟಿ
ಗೊರಬಿ
ನಿಬ್ಬ
ಸನಿಕೆ
ಗುದ್ದಲಿ

SORAB TALUK

The Information relates to the industries carried on in the following places

(1) Sorab Town
(2) Hire Idagodu
(3) Muguru
(4) Moody
(5) Kerehalli
(6) Jade
(7) Nyamti Dakhala Channapatna
(8) Ulave
(9) Yelave
(10) Anavatti

1 *Weaving* —Weaving is carried on at Muguru and Moody villages by two and ten families respectively These follow trade in addition Agriculture i also pursued by the ten families of Moody '*Hallithgarru* work at making b oad tapes at Muguru while to those of Moody weaving is a caste profession The requisite yarn is got from Hubli or Byadgi Four rupees worth of yarn is su□i ient for the tape maker for a month The weaver at Moody requires Rs 16 wo h of cotton yarn and Rs 2 of silk and 8 annas is also wanted for the colour necessary making a total of Rs 18 8 0 for working his loom

no italics use ordinary type

*No	Name	Price Rs a p
2	ಒತ್ತು	0–4–0
12	ಸಲಿಗೆ	0–4–0
1	ಕುಚಿಗೆ	5–0–0
1	ರಾಟಿಕ ಮಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು	3–0–0
1	ಕುಟಿ	3–0–0
1	ಹಲಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಉಳಿ	0–8–0
	ಆಡದ ಮಿಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಬಾವಣಿ ಕೂರಿಸು	0–8–0
	ಬಂವಿಗೆ ಪಾದ	0–4–0
	ಹಣಿಗೆ	2–0–0
	ಹಗ್ಗ	0–4–0

The parts of the loom and their prices are noted in the margin* Only the ಹಲಗೆ is got from Hubli or Timman katte Others are locally made

One man weaves 5 panches or towels or 2 ಜಬಾದ ಕಾಟಿಪಂಚೆ If others join and help for (1) ಪಟ್ಟಿಹುಯ್ಯುವುದು (2) ಪೂಕೆಮಾಶುವುದು (3) ಹಣಿ ಕೆಜ್ಜೆವುದು and (4) ಕಾಟಿಕೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು one can work his loom The weaver of Muguru carries on his work with only a ಹಣಿಗೆ and a shuttle which he buys at Hubli for Rs 8 Each workman is said to do 8 annas worth of work per day selling his tape in fairs at 2 annas per yard The weaver of Moody sells his towels and panches at Banavasi and Sirsi for 4 annas and 10 annas a bit respectively

3/ 4/

The trade is handed down from father to son It is said that from 1 month to 1 year is wanted to learn weaving A work man is reported to earn Rs 8 a month at Muguru and Rs 6 per loom at Moody

2 *Carpentry* —Carpentry is practised by five families in Kerehalli two in Anavatti and one in Yelave village These families follow the industry as a caste profession handed down from father to son Three families of Kerehalli village live solely by carpentry while the rest are also agriculturists in addition All these people are mainly employed in making agricultural implements New common carts are built old ones being also repaired These people buy the necessary wood either from private owners or from the Government paying seigniorage while in many cases the raiyat supplies his own wood for his ploughs harrows, clod crusher, etc

The usual axe adze chisel bellows anvil hammer tongs saw etc, are availed of in their work A few of these are locally made while several others are bought at shops in more important places The cost of a whole set is estimated at from Rs 6 to 40

One workman can make a plough or a harrow or a clod crusher in a day Common carts are sold at Rs 40 a cart For making agricultural implements the workmen get 600 to 800 seers of paddy a year at Kerehalli (at 30 seers of paddy per about 9 seers beriz) while in Anavatti a carpenter earns Rs 60 a year on an average and 10 ಸಿದ್ದ or $\frac{10}{31}$ of a seer of paddy per ಗಳ The wages for a seed distributor is Rs 4 At Yelave village a workman is said to get Rs 40 a year

No charge is paid by a learner for tuition About 5 or 6 years are said to be necessary for learning carpentry

3 *Smith craft*—There are four families of smiths in Sorab Town, two at Channapatna a majara village of Nyamti and one in Ulave village The smiths of the latter village were once iron smelters They have now left off this work Both the Smiths of Sorab Ulavegrama and Channapatna are of the Kammar caste and follow smith craft in addition to agriculture The necessary iron or steel required for their trade is purchased from shops at Rs 2 8 0 a maund The usual chisels hammers anvils tongs and such other articles are prepared out of Sikada ಕಿರಡ iron the whole set costing about Rs 8 to 11 These people prepare also the scythe the axe and other agricultural implements

About nine people are said to be necessary for working at a smithy in Nyamti Channapatna and that the work is generally carried on only during 8 months of the year All the articles prepared are sold locally to raiyats The charges for making some of them are noted in the margin

Axle 1 0 0
ಗಾಣಿಆಳ್ಳ 6 annas or 1 0 0
Axes 0 0 6 for sharpening its edge
ಕೊಡ್ಲಿ or ಕೊಡಲಿ 0 4 0
Scythe 0 2 0
Generally for agricultural implements 30 seers of paddy in Sorab Town

No cost is incurred for learning the trade or craft for which one or two years are said to be necessary Each workman is said to earn about Rs 3 a month while at Ulave he is said to get Rs 15 a month

4 *Carving in sandal wood and ivory* —There are eight families employed at this work in Sorab Town These live solely by the gains of this art and belong to the Gudigar caste or sect The requisite sandal wood is brought from the Government depot while the necessary ivory is got from the local merchants or sowcar No family has kept accounts showing the actual value of the sandal wood consumed for this work or that of the ivory used for this purpose The general estimate is said to be about Rs 50 or 60 per year for both The instruments used are (1) Chandrayudha (ಚಂದ್ರಾಯುಧ) (2) saw (3) chisels (4) plane 5) squares (6) augers (7) ರಂಪ (8) ನವಕೊಲು and (9) ಹಿಂಗಳ These are bought at shop and the chisels are locally made by kammars About Rs 25 are said to be necessary for these instruments The work turned out by each workman per day cannot be ascertained During exhibitions shows etc work is done under pressure and orders are executed The articles prepared are sold both to Government and to outsiders The following articles are generally manufactured —(1) Cabinets (2) letter boxes (3) jewel boxes (4) writing desk (5) glove boxes (6) card cases (7) paper cover (8) pen rack (9) book cases (10) album covers (11) picture frames (12 images of saints and gods (13) figures of animals (14) combs (15) cradles (16 bureaus (17) mantaps (ಮಂಟಪಗಳು) and such other articles The articles are valued according to their size and quality from 3 pies to Rs 300

The art is learnt from infancy parents giving lessons to their sons and the time taken to learn it cannot be stated with any definiteness

Out of the eight families four get Rs 400 a year each, the others getting about Rs 100 per family

5 *Basket weaving* —There are ten families of Myadaru at Hire Idogodu five at Jadi and three at Nyamti Channapatna in the last of which the basket makers are called Gouri makkalu (ಗೌರಿಮಕ್ಕಳು) These people are agriculturists in addition and obtain the necessary bamboo from Government forests or private holdings at Rs 3 to 7 per hundred The straight scythe or ಕತ್ತಿ is used in preparing the

bamboo for making baskets sieves winnows mats for storing grain cradles etc The scythe is made locally by kammars at Rs 1 3 0 Ambu is also used at Hire Idoḍodu village The baskets etc are sold in santes or fairs at prices varying from 6 pies to 4 annas and also one rupee per article No charge is incurred in learning the trade as it is handed down from father to son and the time necessary to learn it is said to be one year Each workman is said to get 4 annas a day

6 *Shoe making* —There are three families of shoe makers in Sorab Town who live solely by the profession The necessary leather costing about Rs 12 a month is purchased from local shops where also the necessary implements such as the awl the chisel hammer tongs anvil etc are bought the whole set costing about Rs 10 One man prepares a pair of shoes in two days with some help The shoes are sold in santes at 1 4 0 slipers at 1 8 0 and sandals at 1 4 per pair

The trade is handed down from father to son About two years time is required for learning the trade

Each workman is said to earn Rs 7 a month

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TARIKERE TALUK

The information relates to the industries practised in eight villages noted in the *margin and also to the villages of the hoblies of Sivani Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli

*Tarikere Town
Bettadahalli
Ajjampura
Sollapura
Baggavalli
Chennapura
Nagavan ala
and
Kortikere

1 *Weaving* —There are one hundred and ninty three families in the *marginally noted villages and hobli engaged in weaving either cotton cloths or woollen kamblies Of these twenty four are Devangas fifteen Kurubas thirteen Holeyas and six Jadaru Kurubas are agriculturists and kambli weavers as well Many of the Devangas live solely by weaving cotton dhotras panches etc Machine made yarn is got from Hubli at Rs 5 8 0 per packet About Rs 2 worth of yarn is required to weave 24 cubits of cloth while woollen yarn worth ~~rupee and a half~~ is necessary to weave one kambli 8 cubits long

*Ajjampura
Sollapura
Beggadahalli
Chennapura
Kortikere
Tarikere Town
Bettadahalli
and
Sivani Hobli

The implements generally used are —ಬ್ರಶಿಗೆ ಕುಟಿ ಕುಟಿಗೆ (brush) ಹಗ್ಗ (rope) ಲಾಳಿ (shuttle) ಹೊಸತ್ತ ಕಿತ್ತಿನುಳ್ಳು ಹಣಿಗೆ ಸರಿಗೆ (wires) ಅನ್ನಿಗೆ ಬೆದ ಚಿಪ್ಪು ಕಾರ್ಪೆಟ್ಟ ದಾಣಿ The implements that the families have already in stock *i e* those which have been used by their ancestors are availed of the worn out parts of the loom being substituted when necessary The price of the whole set ranges from Rs 10 to 12

One workman weaves 4 yards of cloth and 2 of kambli making a profit of 4 annas a day The prepared articles are disposed of locally A panche is priced from 8 annas to 3 rupees and a kambli from 2 to 6 rupees

No cost is incurred in acquiring the art the younger members of the family being taught by the elders

A weaver earns from Rs 7 to 8 a month

2. *Carpentry* —Carpentry is practised by eight families in the town of Tarikere while in the hoblies of Sivani Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli there are one four and one carpenter families respectively These are also agriculturists in addition The wood required for carpentry is either bought from private contractors or from the Government depot In Tarikere Town, timber can be had at Rs 1 4 0 per cubic foot The implements used for the profession in Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli are the chisel hammer sharpening block file auger saw screwdriver and such others These are generally bought in shops at a cost of about Rs 30 Several articles of furniture are manufactured in the Lakkavalli hobli Each workman makes one or two articles per day Carpentry is learnt by youngsters in 2 or 3 years from their parents without any cost being incurred The earnings of a carpenter in Tarikere Town are Rs 180 a year Rs 250 in Lingadahalli and Rs 300 to 600 in Lakkavalli

3 *Smith s Craft* —(1) Gold and silver smiths

There are forty five families of these smiths twelve living in Tarikere Town thirty in Sivani hobli and three in Lakkavalli hobli All these are Akkasales The gold required for the work is obtained in Tarikere Town at Rs 22 4 0 per tola The usual implements *viz* the stove anvil hammer tongs bellows prints types chisels compasse are used in making jewels the whole set costing about Rs 35 to 50 Each workman turns out 3 to 4 simple articles in a day while those with artistic designs require more time to finish It will take 2 to 5 years to learn this work for which no cost is incurred. A workman earns about Rs 40 a month

(2) *Blacksmiths* —There are ten families of blacksmiths in Tarikere Town eight in Sivani hobli and a few in Lakkavalli hobli These are of the Kammar caste and live solely by the gains of their profession The usual in truments as the bellows tongs hammer anvil chisel file etc are used in their work and they are bought at a cost of about Rs 40 These people manufacture agricultural implements which are disposed of locally It takes one or two years to learn the trade for which no cost is incurred

4 *Basket making* —There are ten families of Myadas both in Tarikere Town and Ajjampur village while there are only a few in Lakkavalli hobli.

Bamboo required for basket making is bought from Sarkar forests or private holdings at Rs 2 per 100 bamboos at Ajjampur and Rs 4 4 0 in Tarikere Town

The special scythe (ಕತ್ತಿ) and ambu (ಆ ಬು) costing about Rs 1 4 0, are used for preparing bamboo for work. Each workman turns out 4 articles a day earning about 4 annas per diem Sieves baskets winnows cradles and boxes are prepared and sold at rates varying from pies 6 to annas 4

No cost is incurred for learning basket making by which the workman earns Rs 8 per month

5 *Shoe making* —There are six families of shoe makers in Tarikere Town Shoes are sold at prices varying from 1 to 3 rupees No cost is incurred in learning the profession and a workman earns about rupees 15 a month

6 *Pottery* —There are six families of Kumbars in Baggadahalli who manufacture earthernware articles at the same time attending to agriculture The instruments used are ತಿಗಂ ಕೂರಲು ಕಲ್ಲು ಸೂಳೆ the whole set costing about a rupee

ಗಡಿಗೆ
ಮಡಿಕೆ
ಮಗೆ
ಗುಡಾಣ

Pots* of sizes grain rings (ವಾಡೆಗಳು) cover plates (ಮುಚ್ಚಳ) which are sold at prices from 3 pies to 8 annas and tiles a thousand of which are sold for Rs 4 are manufactured

No cost is incurred in learning pottery for which about six months time is required A potter of this taluk makes Rs 100 a year

7 *Rope making* — Rope making is practised by twenty families of Nagavangala and eight families of Kortikere villages in addition to attending to agricultural work These people are Madigas by caste and are also Kulavadies of villages

The outer coir or fibre of the tender cocoanut is purchased from garden-owners made to rot in stagnant pools removed after a time and hammered by wooden hammers and then twisted by hand into ropes The wooden hammers cost about annas 2

Two persons work together to make ropes The ropes are sold in weekly fairs for prices ranging from 1 to 12 annas Each workman earns about R 6 a month. No cost is incurred in learning the trade for which about 6 months training is required

8 *Gun repairing* —There is one family engaged in this work Rs 2 to 10 is charged for the repair of a gun

9 *Horn work* —There are two families in Lakkavalli hobli who work in horns in addition to doing other work The chisel hammer and saw are required for this work These are bought at shops and a few are locally made, at a cost of about Rs 5 for the whole set One wo kman turns out 2 articles in 3 days Generally two people combine and do the work These articles are prepared for wages and as such they are not generally exposed for sale A man can learn the work in a year no cost being incurred therefor

As there is no demand for such work all the year round but only for 5 or 6 months the average income of a person engaged in this work is 5 or 6 rupees a month

1

Mandya Taluk.

The information received relates to the marginally noted nine villages

(1) Basaraloo
(2) Halasagere
(3) Chikkahalli
(4) Muttegere
(5) Kambadahalli
(6) Hanaganahalli
(7) Satnur
(8) Wommadahalli
(9) Keragodu

1 *Weaving*—There are 312 families engaged in weaving in the villages as per details in the margin Kamblies are manufactured chiefly in Satnur and Wommadahalli A set of weavers instruments costs from Rs 4 to 9 The following instruments are used in weaving kamblies pully ರಾಟಿ brush ಕದರು ಹಾಸುವ ಕಿ ಬ್ರಷ್ ಕುಟಿ ಕಾರಚಟ್ಟಿ ಪತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಹಲಿಗೆ ಕು ಒಕೆ ಎಕ್ಕೆ (carding machine) and ಸಲಿಗೆ Many of the parts of the loom are locally manufactured by smiths or carpenters Wool is generally collected from sheep farmed by raiyats in adjoining villages One kambli costing Rs 2 or 2½ is returned as the value for the wool of 30 sheep A long bit of kambli ಪಟ್ಟಿ is woven in a day three such making one whole The requisite woollen thread is reeled by a woman in 2 days The finer kind of white kamblies ಧಾವಳಿ are also made Two strips of dhavali are made in a day Kamblies are sold in santes while dhavalies are made to the order of local merchants generally on advances received from them Kambli is generally sold from Rs 1¼ to 2¼ a dhavali from Re 1 to Rs 5 and jhadi ಜಾಡಿ or blanket from Rs 2 to 5 Saris dhotras and duppaties are manufactured in Halasagere Chikkahalli Muttegere Hanaganahalli and Keragodu villages All these are of the rough sort and are made by the help of the usual instruments as ನೆಯ್ಗೆ ಹಲಿಗೆ ಹಲಿಗೆ ಕು ಟಿ ಮಾ ಲಚ್ಚು ಲ ಳಿ ಕು ಚಿಗೆ etc most of which are made by the local carpenters A workman is said to weave one sari in two days one panche in two days and one duppatti in 4 days One duppatti is sold from Rs 2 to 3 one panche from annas 5 to10 and one sari from Rs 2 to 2¼ No cost is incurred in learning the art for which about ~~one~~ to 3 months' time is necessary A woman weaver earns 4 annas a day a male getting about Rs 8 a month The majority of the weavers take to agriculture also in addition Two families in Halasagere 22 in Chikkahalli 20 in Satnur 26 in Wommadahalli and 40 in Keragodu live solely by weaving

Halasage e	17 families
Chikkahalli	22
Muttegere	18
Hanaganhalli	1
Satnur	100
Wommadahalli	34
Keragodu	70
Mandya	50
	312

2 *Sericulture*—Fifty families at Mandya 20 families at Halasagere 25 in Chikkahalli and 112 at Keragodu take to sericulture in addition to agriculture This profession is not ordained by any caste rules or restrictions The people that take to this culture ly silkworms from Channapatna and surrounding parts and raise mulberry crop locally and rear worms using a bamoo plate and chandrike (bamboo labyrinth) The cost of these plates is about ~~a rupee and a quarter~~ It takes 48 days for a full crop of cocoons to become fit for the boiling pot A maund of cocoons is sold for Rs 12 It takes about a month to learn the several processes of rearing silk worms A workman earns from Rs 8 to 12 a month No cost is incurred in learning the profession

3 Carpentry is being followed in the first 6 villages noted above there being no carpenters in the last three There are 8 families at Muttegere and 6 at Hanaganahalli who are both smiths and carpenters There are about ~~nine~~ more carpenters in the other villages Some of these are engaged in preparing agricultural implements and some others make house building materials Agriculture is also pursued by them The usual tools are used in their work the whole set costing about Rs 25 The raw materials for their work are generally supplied by raiyats A workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day If there are sufficient men, five ploughs can be prepared and the wooden framework for one ankanam of a house can be fitted in a day Agricultural implements are made in return for the *mirase* given Wages are paid for making building materials etc A common cart is charged at from Rs 40 to 50 If the materials are supplied by the raiyats Rs 10 is charged for making the cart No cost is incurred in learning the trade and about a year is required for learning carpentry A carpenter earns from Rs 12 to 15 a month, or 3 to 5 candies of grain and Rs 15 to 25 a year

The instrument used are bought at shops

Smith's work—There are 17 families of carpenters who are also smiths and they are generally engaged in making agricultural implements such as spades plough shears axes scythes etc The usual instruments bought at shops are used in making the above articles About 20 plough shears are sharpened in a day in addition to other implements In return the raiyats give *muras* of about 2½ to 3 khandies of grain As usual no cost is incurred for learning the craft for which the time required cannot be fixed as it is learnt from early age

Gold and Silver Smith's work—There are five families of Akkasaligas at Basaralu one at Chikkahalli and three at Mandya These convert the gold or silver supplied by customers into jewels or other articles The wage amounts to Re 1 per pagoda of gold wrought upon An Akkasale can make one "Kadaga or Muru in three days The usual instruments cost about Rs 10 per set No cost is incurred in learning the trade

5 *Shoe making*—There is one Madiga family of shoe makers in Basaralu village carrying on his trade in addition to agriculture The necessary leather is got from the dead animals of the village The awl boot tree scissors etc are utilized in making shoes This set costs Rs 4 and a shoe maker turns out half a rupee worth of work each day A pair of shoes sells at Re 1 The workman earns about Rs 10 a month No cost is incurred for learning the trade and three months time is sufficient to learn the art

6 *Extracting oil from oil seeds*—Two families of oilmongers ಕ್ಕರು of Hasasagere are engaged in pressing oil from gingelly or sesamum seeds with the help of the crude mill or ಗಾಣ which costs about Rs 15 With this mill 10 seers of oil are extracted daily Nine annas to eleven is the price of a viss of oil As this is a caste profession no cost is incurred in learning the trade and three months training would be enough to learn it An oilmonger is said to earn Rs 10 a month

Hole Narsipur Taluk.

1 *Weaving*—This is practised by 126 families in the town of Hole Narsipur and also in a weaving school of the same place About 5 families are engaged in towel making 130 in making Dhotras and panches and one in weaving silk saris of the Dharmavaram pattern Nearly all the weavers are of the Devanga caste some of whom are of the Bilimagga sub classification There are also a few Mahomedans who are engaged in weaving dhotras These people get cotton yarn from Bombay Hubli and Madras and work in counts ranging from 20 to 100 The price per packet of yarn of counts ranges from Rs 5 to Rs 8 8 0 Raw silk is cleaned and worked locally reeled and worsted Worsted silk is valued from Rs 6 to Rs 8 8 0 per seer of 24 tolas while raw silk is priced at Rs 3 8 0 to Rs 4 4 0 per seer of 27 or 28 tolas The fly shuttle loom is largely in use the loom costing from Rs 25 to Rs 50 All the parts of the loom are prepared locally in the carpentry school, the ಕಂಬಿ alone being got from Salem A pair of towels is valued from ten annas to one and a half rupees while dhotras of the 20 to 100 counts are valued from Rs 4 to 15 respectively The silk sari of the Dhamavaram pattern is valued from Rs 35 to 40 while the silk moguta and silk kerchief is priced at 6 annas 9 pies to 7 annas 6 pies per tola

Weaving is learnt without any charge being incurred therefor either in the weaving school or from elders in the course of 3 to 5 years One knowing the trade can easily learn weaving saris of the Dharmavaram fashion within 6 months

A towel maker earns Rs 8 to 10 a month a dhotra weaver Rs 6 to 10 and the sari man Rs 10 to 12 in the same time

2 *Carpentry*—There are 10 families of carpenters in Hole Narsipur Town who buy timber either in Mysore or Fraserpet teakwood being priced at Rs 1 6 0 to 1 14 0 per cubic foot honne wood at Rs 1 2 0 to 1 6 0 and mathi wood at 14 annas to Rs 1 2 0 The implements in use are the chisel adze plane, saw, etc, the set costing about Rs 15 to 20 Each man turns out one to three rupees worth of work in a day

The trade may be learnt free of cost in the local industrial school in about 5 to 7 years A carpenter earns Rs 10 to 30 a month A chair is said to be valued

a Rs 5 an almyra Rs 30 to 50 a table Rs 6 to 15 a bench Rs 4 to 6 a stool Re 1 to Rs 1 8 0 and a box Rs 5 to 15

3 *Basket making*—There are 4 families of basket makers in the town of Hole Narsipur who ply their trade in addition to agriculture They buy bamboos at R 8 per 100 which they work with the special scythe or (ಮುಚ್ಚು) and the knife (ಕತ್ತಿ) These implements can be made locally and are had for 5 annas 6 pies a set To make baskets etc one man slits the bamboo and prepares it for work while another knits the same into a basket A basket is sold from 1 to 4 annas This trade is learnt from elders of the family free of cost within a month s time The average earning of a basket maker is ~~one rupee~~ a month

4 *Rope making*—In Kadabinakote village four families of Madigas are engaged in rope making industry in addition to ~~being~~ agriculture Flax is bought at Rs 2 a maund and is made into ropes by means of two sticks about a foot long One wooll man within three days makes a rope of 15 yards which he sells at 1 rupee smaller ones being sold down to ~~two~~ annas This work is learnt from elders free of cost within one month A rope maker earns about ~~Rs~~ 10 a year

DAVANGERE TALUK

The information relates to the industries practised in 19 villages of the taluk

1 *Weaving*—In Davangere town Dhotras and Saris are being woven

There are 133 families engaged in kambli weaving in the suburbs and 7 families engaged in weaving cottons also

The raw materials such as yarn etc are said to be got from Hubli Bombay, and other places for the weavers of Davangere Town

In Halvarti village there are 12 families of Kurubas who are engaged in weaving kamblies seven of them living solely by it These people buy wool from Gollas rearing sheep in the adjoining villages at ~~10 rupees 8 annas~~ per maund and make into 30 seers of yarn paying a cooly of 4 annas a seer In Hadadi and Lokikere undressed wool is bought at R 4 per maund It is reported that in Halavarti if eight people join together one loom can be worked and half a yard of kambli woven in a day The instruments used are Shears ಕತ್ತರಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ರಾಟಿ ಹರಗುಣಿ ದಾಣಿ ಬಾಚುಕೋಲು ಎತ್ತಿಕೋಲು ಕುಟಿ ಜಾಲ್ಲಿ and ಟೇಪು Many of these are prepared locally the set costing from Rs 10 to 30 No cost is incurred in learning the trade From 2 to 3 years are required for the same In Mayikonda one ordinary kambli is woven in a day while a superior one takes 4 days An ordinary kambly is priced from Rs. 4 to 5 that of the first sort fetching Rs 20 to 30

Weaving Hatchada is followed by 3 families of Cheluvadis or Holeyas in Kodaganuru while one family in Nalkunda and 2 in Mayikonda also weave Hatchadas using the rough instruments of ಉಣಿಕೆ shuttle etc costing about Rs 8 a set It takes 3 days to weave one Hatchada

A kambli weaver is said to earn R 2 a month in Halavarti while he is said to earn Rs 100 a year at Lokikere and Rs 80 in Hadadigrama

There are 102 cloth looms in the town worked by Jadas They import their yarn Inferior coloured fibre and silk called ಜರಿ used for borders of cloths are also imported The looms are all of the indigenous pattern and no fly shuttle looms have yet been introduced The cost of each loom varie from Rs 8 to 15

Thirty six looms weave sadis 20 weave small panches 4 make bodices (ಕುಪ್ಪಸ) and 42 are engaged in making ordinary panches Sadis woven in the 36 looms are valued at from Rs 14 to 32 More costly sadis are also sometimes woven The average outturn of a loom per month is Ps 46 Each of the 46 looms weaving ordinary parches turn out Rs 30 worth of work every month while each of the looms for bodices (ಕುಪ್ಪಸ) yield P 20 a month and small looms weaving panches yield Rs 15 a month

There are also 8 looms in the town weaving kamblies The average outturn of each of these looms is 12 kamblies of Rs 6 each or Rs 72 per month Costlier kamblies are also sometimes woven and the time occupied in making them is pro

The bulk of the wool is local But coloured wool employed in weaving coloured lines in the body of the kambli is imported The local weavers are not able to dye the wool to the required tint The art is generally learnt by apprenticeship and some Mahomedans and boys of other castes have also learnt weaving

The finished products are readily sold in the local market and no difficulty is experienced for selling any large stock The weavers are all generally poor and in the hands of sowcars and take large advances in addition to yarn from the sowcars

Cotton ginning —There are 5 cotton ginning factories all worked by steam power There are also 2 cotton presses Besides these there are about 500 hand gins at work during the season each of which cleans half a maund of cotton per day The quantity of cotton ginned in each factory and other particulars are given below —

Name of Factory	Nominal H P	Number of sawgins	Number of small gins	Out turn per day in maunds
1	2	3	4	5
1 The South Indian Company (Agent Nadirshah and Hormusji Bala amvala)	72	1	15	450
2 Harilal Moganlal	48	6	12	260
3 Hanumanthappa and Basetappa	60	2	14	150
4 The Mahalakshmi Factory	60	2	14	300
5 Ramji Ratanji	34	4	7	160

COTTON PRESSES

1 The Tadpatri Press
2 The South Indian Co by Nadirshah

Both are full presses and press 400 to 450 lbs

2 *Carpentry* —In all the villages of the about which information has been supplied except Halavarti carpentry is being practised mostly as a caste profession sometimes along with smith's work and in the majority of cases with agriculture as the main calling About 53 families are engaged in this work most of them being of the Badagi or Vajaru caste Two Mahomedan families at Davangere and one each at Anagodu and Mayikonda villages follow carpentry Also a Naik and a Lingayet of Mayikonda are carpenters

The usual instruments of the small and big adzes chisels saws augers braces squares files and sharpening wood are availed of The cost of a set of instruments is said to vary from Rs 10 to 20

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Some carpenters make only agricultural implements out of materials supplied by raiyats A few are engaged in providing wood work for houses The amount of work turned out in a day depends mostly on the help the workman gets from the villagers If helped he is said to turn out 4 ploughs In some villages he is said to earn wages varying from 6 to 8 annas a day in Lokikere a carpenter is said to build a common cart in four weeks

No cost is incurred in learning the profession as generally the elders of the family teach their youngsters The time required to learn carpentry cannot be fixed It is said to take 1 to 5 years Each craftsman is said to earn Rs 10 to 20 a month in Davangere town while the workman in the suburban village Rs ~~15 to 5~~ a month or Rs 100 a year or both grain and money from agriculturists as in Kodaganuru Anagodu etc

3 *Smith's work* —There are 9 families of smiths at Davangere kasaba 5 in Mayikonda 4 in Kodaganuru, 3 in each of the Belavanuru Huchchappanahalli,

Anagodu and Jokikere villages 2 in each of the Nalkunda Badadagrama Hadadi and Avaragolla villages and one in the remaining villages except Halvarti These people follow their caste profession in addition to agriculture and are mainly employed in making agricultural implements out of materials supplied by raiyats, getting in most case *Virases* in return The usual implements of the bellows anvil the heavy and small hammers the tongs chisels braces and a few others are used in their work The cost of a set of instruments is said to vary from Rs 8 to 70 depending probably on the nature of the articles the smith is expected to manufacture In Davangere town the estimate is Rs 70 while in Kandagallu village it is only Rs 8 Each workman is said to turn out 8 annas worth of work On an average he is said to earn Rs 15 to 20 in Davangere town Rs 5 to 8 in several villages and grain worth Rs 40 a year in Balavanuru while in some others the earning is said to be not ascertainable For sharpening a plough share he is paid 6 pies for a scythe 4 annas etc

ಬಕ್ಕಸ ಗೊಲು ಜೆಗ್ಗು ಮಣೆ ಕ ಮ್ಮಾರಕ್ಕೆಲು

No cost is incurred in learning the trade or calling and 1 or 2 years is said to be the time taken in learning the same

Goldsmiths work —There are 48 families of gold and silver smiths in the taluk of whom about 24 live in the kasaba town Nearly all of them belong to the Akkasale caste The usual instruments of the anvil hammer tongs bellows blowpipe pincers files wire drawers prints wooden plates etc are used in making the required articles The cost of a set of instruments is set to range from Rs 10 to 25 The nature of the articles prepared by the Smith at Davangere town is not given while the silver smith of Ayragere Aiguru Shiramgondlahalli and of some other villages prepares 2 patties or silver belts in a day In no village or town is any cost incurred for learning the craft for which about three years is said to be necessary Each workman is said to earn from about Rs 5 to 20 a month In some cases articles are repaired and in some they are prepared either for sale or for wages

4 *Basket making* —There are 28 families of Koramas in Davangere town who make baskets with the help of the straight scythe (ಕ ಡಗೊಲು) There are also two families of the same caste in Mayakonda village who make baskets and also brooms These people can make 10 baskets or 20 brooms in a day selling the same in adjoining villages at 6 pies a basket and 3 pies a broom The straight scythe is said to cost half a rupee the raw materials are bought The trade is learnt from elders from infancy without any charge therefor

5 *Weaving date mats* —There are 8 families in Nalkunda who in addition to agricultural work with baskets of date reeds and mats of date leaves

6 *Shoe making* —There are 5 families of Mochis in Davangere town 8 of Begars in Ayragere 6 and 8 of Madigas in Aiguru and Shiramagondlahalli respectively and also 4 Begars in Mayakonda

These people use the awl hammer horn or ಕೊಂಬು anvil whetstone and ಪುರ ಗಿ the whole set costing from Rs 2 to 5

A workman is said to make one pair of shoes a day at 9 annas a pair at Mayikonda At Avargolla he is said to earn Rs 50 a year

As usual no cost is incurred for learning the trade which is learnt from the elders of the family

7 *Tailoring* —There are 26 families of tailors in Davangere town carrying on their trade and are said to earn from Rs 15 to 20 a month They are all of the Darji caste

8 *Pottery* —In Mayikonda a Telgu man a Lingayet and a Kurbar family are engaged in pottery while there are 5 families of potters at Anaberu These people use the rotator or ತಿರ ಗಣಿ and the ತಟ್ಟುಮಣೆ or shaping wood as their instruments for turning the clay into vessels etc

About 4 000 pot tiles are said to be baked in a day and 4 pots are prepared by one workman in the same period A thousand tiles cost Rs 5 As usual no cost is incurred for learning the profession it being got at by youngsters by working with their elders

The earnings of a potter per month is said to be Rs 8 or 10 in Anaberu village A potter generally follows his profession in addition to agriculture